SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1882.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE Bombay Presidency District season reports for the week ended the 31st January are as follows :—

General Remarks.—Rabi expected to be mostly poor in Nasik, has failed in one, and is bad in three talukas in Ahmednagar, elsewhere generally good ; scarcity of drinking water continues in part of Dharwar ; cattle disease, fever and slight cholera in a few districts : prices generally steady.

Nasik.—Weather cloudy ; fever in five talukas ; one fresh case small-pox in Tatta ; wheat, red rice, bajri, in Kotri 28, 40·44, in Tatta 23, 44 add 54 and in Mirpurbatore 56 and 50 pounds per rupee, respectively.

Hyderabad.—Rabi prospects favourable ; fever in eight talukas ; wheat 23, jowari 44, red rice 32, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Crops thriving ; public health good ; wheat 30 pounds, bajri 33 per rupee.

Baroda.—Rabi doing well ; sugarcane-pressing in Nowsaree Division continues ; cotton-picking in Amreli begun ; public health generally good ; cattle disease in Patton and Attarsamba talukas of Kadi Division ; prices in Baroda city :—Bajri 30, rice 24 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Crops healthy ; jowari 43 pounds, nagli 55 per rupee.

Nasik.—Outturn of rabi crops expected to be poor in most cases ; cattle disease still continues in Kalwan ; bajri 47, wheat 28½, and jowari 67 pounds per rupee.

Colaba (Bombay).—Average abnormal temperature 2 degrees warm ; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal, wind normal.

Poona.—Rabi crops good ; average prices :—jowari 71, bajri 53 pounds ; in Poona Bazaar, jowari 61, bajri 46 pounds per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—Rabi crops good in Srigonda, Jamkhed, Akola, middling in Nagar, Kerjat, Newasa ; bad in Parner, Rahuri, Sangamner, and failed in Kopargaon ; harvesting in progress ; jowari maximum 103 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 72 in Kopargaon ; bajri 72 in Jamkhed, 52 in Kopargaon ; one death from cholera in Parner.

Sholapur.—Crops good ; jowari 86 pounds 12 tolas, bajri 64 pounds 13 tolas per rupee.

Dharwar.—Talukas crops almost harvested ; cotton suffering from blight in six talukas ; picking of exotic cotton commenced ; wheat and gram being reaped ; scarcity of drinking water in Navalgund Gadag, Karajgi, Kalghatgi and Kod ; public health generally good ; rice 24, jowari 63 pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Second crop sowings continue ; sugarcane being harvested ; fever prevails slightly in seven talukas ; cattle disease subsiding generally ; small-pox in Sidpur and Mysore border ; weather cold ; common rice in Karwar 10 seers : in district average 15½ seers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather cold ; health generally good ; cotton picking commenced in Sorath ; bajri 32, jowari 43 pounds per rupee.

MADRAS.

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.—His Highness the Maharajah left Madras for Bombay, *via* Tripetty at noon on Saturday last. His Excellency the Governor returned His Highness's visit on Wednesday, and the Maharajah attended an evening party given at Government House, Guindy, on Thursday night. As His Highness's tour to northern India and Bombay will occupy some weeks, his return to his own capital is timed to about the middle of March.—*Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

GENERAL ROWLANDS.—From Peshawar, we hear that General Rowlands, V. C., is to be entertained at a farewell ball before he leaves for England.

GENERAL MASSY.—Brigadier General Massy was entertained at a farewell ball on January 31st, by the residents of Rawal Pindi. He was to leave for Gwalior, to take up his new command, a day or two later.

THE FAMINE INSURANCE POLICY.

READ—

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, dated 27th December 1877 and 9th February 1878.

Financial Statement for 1878-79, No. 1911, dated 18th March 1878, paragraphs 28 and 29.

Financial Statement for 1880-81, paragraphs 57 to 66, in Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations.

Financial Statement for 1881-82, paragraphs 54 to 68.

Report of the Famine Commission, 1880, Part I, paragraphs 75 to 100.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 435, dated 23rd Dec. 1880.

Despatch to H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, No. 30, dated 2nd Feb. 1881.

Despatch to H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, No. 38, dated 14th Feb. 1881.

Despatch from H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, No. 135, dated 14th April 1881.

Despatch to H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, No. 165, dated 24th June 1881.

Despatch from H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, No. 230, dated 4th August, 1881.

RESOLUTION.—In the Financial Statement of the current year, in was announced that the sum of £1,500,000, to be provided annually as an insurance against famine, instead of being considered, as heretofore, to be a surplus receipt for subsequent appropriation, would be treated as a fixed portion of the normal expenditure of each year. At the same time, the Government of India reaffirmed its applicability to the extinction of debt, the relief of famine, or the construction of protective works, not necessarily remunerative, but obviously protective in the sense of guarding against a probable future outlay in the relief of the population, and declared their intention to nominate a "Commission for the reduction of debt," with a view to the more effectual execution of the famine insurance policy. It was also pointed out that the amount to be provided as an insurance against famine was only so far dependant upon the receipts from the Licence Tax and the Public Works cesses that those receipts go to swell the general revenue and by so much facilitate the execution of the policy under discussion, that the policy of the Government was to apply annually a specified sum from the general revenue in order to provide an insurance against famine, that there was no special connection between the amount so provided and the amount received from the Licence Tax or the Public Works cesses, and that those taxes had never yielded so large a sum as £1,500,000 in any one year.

2. In pursuance of the policy thus briefly explained, it has been decided that the heading in the Budget and the Public Accounts shall be amended and divided into three sub-heads :—(31. Famine Relief Insurance.—1. Relief. 2. Protective works. 3. Reduction of debt.) The first sub-head will comprise all actual relief ; the other two will represent Famine Insurance under the two forms in which it is provided. The relief of actual famine will be a first charge upon the whole million and a half annually provided as expenditure ; protective works will be the next charge, but only to the extent of three-quarters of a million, or such portion of that sum (if any) as may remain after all necessary relief of actual famine has been afforded ; to reduction of debt the remaining three-quarters of a million will be assigned, except so far as all or any portion of it may be needed for relief of actual famine. In the event of any portion of the allotment for Protective Public Works not being actually expended in the course of the year, it will be carried forward for expenditure in the year following, in addition to any fresh allotment appertaining to the latter.

3. With reference to the disposal of the amount thus appropriated to the reduction of debt. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has little to add to the information which has already been afforded to the public in paragraphs 59 to 66 of the Financial Statement for the current year, and on previous occasions. Whether the sum available shall be appropriated to the actual discharge of existing rupee debt or sterling debt, or whether it shall be temporarily invested in Government securities, or whether it shall be retransferred from the Commissioners to the Government treasury with a view to the avoidance *pro tanto* of new debt which might otherwise be incurred for the construction of Productive Public Works, is a question which must be considered and determined from year to year, in view of the condition of the money market in India and England, and other circumstances. It may, however, be explained that Her Majesty's Government is precluded by the provision of the 41st clause of the Act 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, that "the expenditure of the revenues of India, both in India and elsewhere, shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council," from entrusting the final decision of this important question to any independent authority.

4. The "Commission for the reduction of debt" will consist of three members, namely, one high Government official, holding the post *ex-officio*, together with one European and one Native member of the non-official community. They will be appointed from time to time by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and the non-official members will ordinarily hold office for a term of two years. Although His Excellency in Council is unable, for the reason above stated, to invest the Commission with independent authority, he trusts that it will be able to perform consultative and auditing functions of high value to both the State and the public.

5. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules with reference to the Famine Insurance appropriation for the reduction of debt :—

1st.—On a certain date in every official year, not earlier than the 15th February, or later than the 31st of March or any subsequent date previous to which it may not have been possible, owing to expenditure on actual famine, to ascertain the actual state of the account, the Government of India shall by a Resolution to be published in the *Gazette of India*, make known to the public the manner in which the famine allotment of one million and a half has been, or is being appropriated during the year, under the general policy above explained.

2nd.—On the receipt of such Resolution, the Comptroller General shall forthwith transfer to a separate deposit head in the public accounts, called the "Account of the Commission for the reduction of debt," the amount, if any, set forth in the Resolution as available for the reduction of debt.

3rd.—The Commissioners for the reduction of debt shall, on the receipt of the said Resolution, or as soon after as may be, submit to the Government of India their recommendations for the disposal of any amount so available.

4th.—The Government of India shall, after full consultation with the Commission, issue to the Comptroller General such instructions for the disposal of the amount in the reduction of debt as it may deem fit.

5th.—The Comptroller General shall thereupon, without any avoidable delay, carry such instructions into effect, and lay before the Commission whatever evidence, in the form of cancelled obligations of the Government of India or otherwise, they may require for the purpose of satisfying themselves that the amount has been disposed of in the manner prescribed. On being so satisfied, the Commission shall give to the Comptroller General an authority in writing for charging the amount disposed of to their account, constituted under Rule 2nd.

6th.—The Commission shall, as soon after the close of each official year as it may be in a position to do so, certify to the public, by a notification to be published in the *Gazette of India*, the manner in which the whole Famine allotment of one million and a half for that year has been disposed of.

7th.—The Commission shall be entitled to free access to the recorded correspondence, and the accounts of the Government of India, so far as the same may be necessary, for the purpose of enabling it duly to perform the functions hereby assigned to it.

8th.—The Commission may submit for the consideration of the Government of India any remarks or suggestion on matters within the scope of its duties, which it may deem expedient, and the Government of India may similarly consult the Commission on such matters, at any time other than that specified in Rule 3rd. All recommendations of the Commission shall be fully considered by the Government of India, and the reasons for not in any instance carrying any such recommendations into effect shall be communicated to the Commission.

9th.—All business in connection with the Commission will be conducted by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and commerce.

6. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be members of the Commission for the reduction of debt :—The Head Commissioner of Paper Currency (*ex-officio*), Mr. J. J. J. Keswick, and the Hon'ble Durga Churn Law.

The action of the Commission under the 3rd and 4th Rules has for the current year been unavoidably anticipated by the Notifications in the Department of Finance—

	Rs.
Under No. 4034, dated 3rd November 1881—	
4 per cent. loan of 1871	20,31,000
5 „ „ 1867	60,03,000
Under No. 2121, dated 21st December 1881—	
4 per cent. loan of 1824-25	3,16,053
„ „ 1828-29	63,253
	£4,13,206

—under which about Rs. 84,00,000 of the Indian 5 and 4 per cent. rupee debt will be discharged by an appropriation of the Famine allotment ; but in other respects the Rules will be fully brought into effect from this date.—*Gazette of India.*

MR. STREETER,

DIAMONDS. DIAMOND MERCHANT,

NEW BOND STREET,

SAPPHIRES. LONDON,

AND

CATSEYES. COLOMBO, CEYLON

Importer of

OPALS. Precious Stones

Introducer of

RUBIES. Standard 18-Carat Gold Jewellery

AND

PEARLS. English Keyless Watches

(MACHINE MADE)

NOTE.—The business now conducted by Mr. STREETER is the same as carried on by Mr. HARRY EMANUEL, for so many years at Bond Street and Hanover Square, London.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 20TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Deccan, Commander W. A. Seaton, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon at 1-30 with the English mails of the 20th Jan. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM GRAVESEND.

Major and Mrs. Sharp.
Major Seton.
Mrs. Floyd.
Mr. W. T. Spink.
Mrs. Edward Cates.
Lady Biddulph, 5 daughters, son, governess, and nurse.
Mrs. Hawes, governess, 2 children, and 1 infant.
Mrs. Ivens, infant, and nurse
Mrs. Watts, child, and infant
Major Sharp.
Mrs. Devass and infant.
Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick, 2 infants and female servant.
Mr. H. E. McDowell.
Mr. H. Yallop.
Mr. J. M. Wild.
Mr. and Mrs. Evan Jones.
Mr. J. Whitehead.
Mr. W. B. Walker.
Miss Woodward.
Miss Clough.
Mr. D. Christie.
Mr. W. H. Thomas.

FROM VENICE.—Mr. J. Hepburn.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mrs. Dixon.
Mr. Pitman.
Mr. W. A. Happell.
Mr. Jackson.
Mr. and Mrs. Livesay.
Mr. Smeaton.
Nawab Mirza Hasson Ali Khan.
Mr. C. W. Imrie.
Mr. H. O. Campbell.
Rev. Goolzah Sha.

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Edward Bebby.

FROM ADEN.

Mr. Yardley.
Mr. De Souza.
Mrs. Burjorjee.
9 Natives (deck.)

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 14TH TO 20TH JANUARY, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Duchess of Connaught was safely delivered on Sunday of a daughter.

The dignity of Queen's Counsel has been conferred upon Mr. Pembroke Stephens and 10 other practising barristers.

Sir R. Malins, the ex-Vice-Chancellor, died on Sunday in his 77th year. Sir D. Macnee, President of the Royal Scottish Academy, died on Tuesday, aged 77. Lord Lurgan died at Brighton on Monday, aged 50. He is succeeded in the peerage by his eldest son, the Hon. William Brownlow.

Mr. Childers, Secretary for War, addressed a political meeting at Pontefract last night ; and Mr. Gibson, M. P., spoke at a meeting in Edinburgh.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice, M. P., addressed his constituents at Calne on Tuesday, and dwelt chiefly on the necessity for reforms in county government.

Mr. Jacob Bright, M. P., and Mr. Slagg, M. P., addressed their constituents at Manchester on Monday, but the proceedings were much disturbed by the opponents of coercion in Ireland.

The Birmingham Town Council, by 20 votes to 11, has refused to grant the use of the Town-hall for an address by Miss Parnell.

Mr. J. B. Edwards, a solicitor of Deal, sentenced to six months' imprisonment for bribery at the last election, has been released on the report of Dr. Gover, acting by direction of the Home Secretary.

Information was received on Friday of an explosion of a mineral pigment known as "patent driers" on board the ironclad Triumph, the flagship on the Pacific station, causing the deaths of three men and serious injuries to seven others.

An explosion of gas occurred on Saturday in the Risca Colliery, and four men who were in the mine were killed.

The out-door processions of the "Salvation Army" continue to excite hostility. At Reading on Saturday a member of the "Army" was knocked down and dangerously kicked. A procession of the Salvation Army through the streets of Sheffield was attacked on Monday by a violent mob, which inflicted serious injuries on several persons taking part in the procession.

A fire broke out on Tuesday at a chemical manufactory in Southampton-row, Holborn, and two men were burnt to death.

A fire occurred in a small house in Dundee on Tuesday, and two children were suffocated.

On account of a fever epidemic prevalent in the Rhonda Valley, Monmouthshire, the schools, churches, and chapels have been closed by the advice of the local medical authorities.

An old man was convicted on Friday, and was sentenced to death, for having killed another old man, a fellow-inmate of Devizes Union House, by running a red-hot poker into his throat.

Two farmers who were sentenced in January, 1880, to penal servitude for an alleged brutal assault upon a man named Isaac Brooks at Leek, Staffordshire, were released on Saturday, Brooks before his death having confessed that his injuries were self-inflicted.

A weaver at Burnley was apprehended on Saturday on a charge of kicking to death a woman with whom he cohabited.

John Dun, an innkeeper at Cairn Baan, Argyllshire, is in custody on a charge of stabbing his wife, causing her instant death.

A labourer at Glasgow, being drunk, on Friday quarrelled with his wife, and the police were sent for, upon whose approach he threw himself from an upper window and was killed.

The Protestant Church of Ireland observed Friday last as a Day of Humiliation. The churches were numerously attended. The Archdeacon of Kildare, preaching at Naas, reminded his hearers that in the days of ascendency they had borne themselves too proudly and too harshly, while the pursuit of pleasure had been preferred to the performance of duty.

The *Dublin Gazette* of Tuesday contained a proclamation of several districts in the counties of Tipperary, Armagh, and Monaghan as being in a disturbed state and requiring additional police.

The Dublin Town Council on Monday, after an animated discussion, agreed by 24 to 9 votes to a memorial to be presented to the Lord Lieutenant praying for the release of Mr. Parnell, M.P., and the other political prisoners.

Several "Land League hunts" and raids upon the preserves of various estates are reported from Ireland.

Money has been in light demand this week. Consols have fluctuated between 99⅞ and 100⅜ and closed at 100¼. The other leading departments of the Stock Exchange were influenced by large speculative sales in Paris, and although there was a slight recovery on Wednesday renewed selling yesterday caused a further tumble in prices.

OBITUARY—Lieut.-Col. C. Wollaston, Ben. Ret. ; Capt. T. D. Whitcombe, Mad. Ret. ; D. I. G. of Hospitals J. Bean, Bom. Ret. ; Major W. C. Harrison, Bom. S.C. ; Gen. C. Grant, Roy. (Ben.) Art. Ret. ; Lord Lurgan ; Sir R. Malins ; Sir D. Macnee ; A. F. Black, late Oriental Bank, Singapore ; F. Hallard, Sheriff Sub. of Midlothian ; J. Wyatt, D.L. and J.P. for Carnarvon ; Mr. Alderman Collins, Mayor of Bridgewater ; Mr. Andrew Cathcart.

IN the French Chamber on Saturday M. Gambetta introduced his measure for constitutional revision, including *scrutin de liste*, a modification in the elections of Senators, and also of their power over the Budget, and the abolition of the requisition of public prayers in churches on behalf of the Legislature. M. Gambetta did not ask urgency for his propositions, but commended them to the consideration of the Chamber as being necessary for the consolidation of the Republic. The tone of the non-official Press in Paris is generally adverse to the propositions as being inopportune.

The Cabinet in Paris on Tuesday considered the present position of the Anglo-French Treaty negotiations, and it is believed that by mutual concessions there is a probability of a successful result being attained.

Yesterday the over-speculation of the past few weeks culminated in great agitation amounting almost to panic on the Paris Bourse, and prices of stocks were materially affected.

The Prussian Parliament was opened on Saturday. The Minister of the Interior read the Royal Speech, which noticed the satisfactory condition of the finances, and stated that the improved relations with the head of the Roman Catholic Church would permit of the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Roman Curia.

The Liberal and the Clerical papers in Germany are united in declaring, though for different reasons, that the proposed modifications of the May Laws relating to ecclesiastical jurisdiction are not acceptable in their present form.

The Austro-Hungarian Ministry has decided to send considerable reinforcements to Dalmatia and Herzegovina and to summon the Delegations for an extraordinary Session. These measures have excited apprehensions of a probable insurrection in those districts, but the semi-official journals declare that the steps that are being taken are only precautionary.

Two Imperial ukases have been issued in Russia requiring an early settlement of the relations between landowners and peasantry and authorizing a reduction of the land dues.

The King of Italy has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown upon Musurus Bey, Turkish Ambassador at Rome.

The visit of the King and Queen of Spain to Lisbon has been celebrated with a succession of public festivities. On Saturday there was a grand military review, and on Sunday a bull fight was attended by the Royal party. The King and Queen returned to Madrid on Wednesday.

It is now ascertained certainly that the majority in the new Greek Chamber will be opposed to the present Government and the formation of a new Ministry under M. Tricoupis is regarded as an immediate consequence.

Taib Bey, brother of the Bey of Tunis, was arrested on Monday by order of M. Roustan, the French Resident. The charge against him is that he was intriguing to excite opposition to the French authority.

The Egyptian Chamber of Notables insists upon its right to vote the Budget, which would interfere with the powers of the Anglo-French Controllers. If the demand be persisted in Sherif Pasha is expected to resign. The Sultan has addressed a remonstrance to the French and British Governments against their recent Note as being an uncalled-for interference.

The State of Northern Zululand is very unsatisfactory, the territory under John Dunn's rule alone being well governed.

The addresses of counsel in Guiteau's case at Washington are still proceeding.

SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. T. McKelvey, B.U.C.S.
Lieut.-Col. A. G. Ross, B.S.C.
Lieut.-Col. J. M. Sym, B.S.C.
Lieut. J. Kellie, R. Eng.
Mr. H. C. Miles, Bo. U.C.S.
Major R. Wace, R. Art.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. M. A. McConaghey, B.C.S., 1 week.
Mr. M. King, B.U.C.S., 7 mo.
Mr. R. F. Dallas, B.U.C.S., 2 weeks.
Mr. A. J. Hammond, B.U.C.S., 6 mo.
Mr. A. L. Hough, B.UCS., 3 mo.
Col. Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., 8 mo.
Major E. S. Neave, B.S.C., 6 mo.
Major F. G. Oldham, R. B. Eng., 6 mo.
Major W. C. Ramsden, B. Inf., 6 mo.
Major W. E. Gowan, B. Inf., 1 mo.
Surg. C. H. Beatson, Bo., 3 mo.
Mr. K. T. Best, Bo. U.C.S., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY

Mr. M. A. McConaghey, B.C.S.
Mr. H. G. Pearse, B.C.S.
Mr. A. P. Howell, B.C.S.
Mr. R. G. Culloden, B.U.C.S.
Mr. R. F. Dallas, B.U.C.S.
Mr. J. H. Gilbert, B.U.C.S.
Major G. Logan, B.S.C.
Major J. G. T. Carruthers, B.S.C.
Surg.-Maj. E. Selous, M.D., B.
Surg. J. Scully, B.
Mr. R. J. Melville, M.C.S.
Mr. C. J. Crole, M.C.S.
Lieut.-Col. G. Rowlandson, M.S.C.
Lieut.-Col. G. Cloete, M. Inf.
Lieut. E. T. C. N. Marten, M.S.C.
Surg.-Major C. F. Ogilvie, Bo.
Apothecary T. Steph Bo.

THE NEW PARLIAMENTARY RULES.

WE believe that the following are the principal changes in the rules of the House of Commons which have been under the consideration of the Cabinet. The proposals have not yet been finally settled, and probably some modifications may be made before Parliament meets.

It is proposed to limit the number of occasions on which the principle of a Bill may be discussed. At present a debate may be raised on the principle of a Bill on the introduction and first reading—usually, but not necessarily, taken together—the second reading, the motion to go into Committee the Report, the third reading, and on the question that the Bill do pass. In future the discussion of the principle of a Bill will be confined to the introduction (when, if leave be given, the Bill is to be read a first time, as a matter of course), to the second reading and to the third reading.

With regard to the power of closing debate, it is proposed that the Speaker (or in Committee of the whole House, the Chairman) may, on his own motion or on the demand of a certain number of members, put the proposition that the question then before the House "be now put." On this question no debate is to be allowed, and it is at once to be decided by a division. A simple majority, except in certain stated cases, will be sufficient to carry the motion that the question be now put. The excepted cases will probably include the second reading of a Bill, and Votes of Supply of an unusual character, such as Votes of Credit or Votes for Extraordinary Naval and Military Expenditure, and in these cases a majority of two to one will be required for closing a debate.

Certain classes of Bills are to be referred to large Select Committees, partly nominated by the House and partly by the Committee of Selection ; and with regard to these Bills the stage of Committee in the whole House will be dispensed with. The Bills to which this rule will apply will be mainly Bills on the principle of which no great difference of opinion exists, or which involve questions of administration rather than policy. The House itself will have the opportunity of discussing the details of such Bills, and of making amendments on the Report.

It is proposed to facilitate proceedings in Committee by providing that in Committee of the whole house no member shall have power to move more than once, during the debate on the same question, either that the Chairman do report progress, or that the Chairman do leave the Chair, nor to speak more than once to each separate motion ; and that no member who has made one of these motions have power to make another on the same question. A Resolution to this effect was placed on the paper by Sir S. Northcote in 1879, and the Conservative Leaders are, therefore, committed to this proposal.

No member is to have the power of moving the adjournment of the House before the Orders of the day or motions on the paper, as the case may be, have been reached ; but a provision will be made for enabling matters of extreme urgency to be brought before the House without notice and without delay.

It will be proposed that when Supply is put down as the first Order of the Day for Monday, the House shall forthwith resolve itself into Committee, without allowing debate or amendment on the question that the Speaker leave the Chair. It will also be provided that after a certain date (probably the 1st of July), when Supply is put down on any day (except Friday), the same rule shall apply.

Provision will be made for giving the Government more complete control of the business on Government nights. At present Orders of the Day must be put first ; and if the Government desire to bring on a motion for leave to bring in a Bill, or any other motion, they must first move the postponement of the Orders of the Day. This often leads to discussion and waste of time. In future the Government will have absolute power of arranging the business on their own days.

Some changes will also be proposed with regard to Private Members' Bills. Under the pa system, immediately after the opening o Session, every Wednesday up to the end of Ju practically appropriated. In future, no me will be allowed to fix the second reading of a for any day a month beyond its introduction probably, after a certain period of the Session, mittees on Bills which have been read a se time by a certain proportionate majority will o precedence over second readings.

A proposal will be made for the modificatio the half-past twelve rule—the rule which pre official business being taken after half-past tw It is not to be applied to the introduction of or to the appointment and nomination of S Committees. In future, a notice of oppositio be effective as a block, will require to be given certain number of members, say ten, and the also will be made inapplicable to the report third reading of Bills.—*Standard*, Jan. 19.

PANIC ON THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, Jan.

As predicted in my last letter on French fina changes have appeared on the scene. The Fr speculators have fallen from their Fool's Para and many a limb has been broken in the des It was foreseen and foretold, and yet it took al everyone by surprise. The year 1881 has closed brilliantly ; prices were at the highest ; great h were entertained that the New Year would beg well. Indeed, the month of January is gener month for investment ; large sums coming dividends and rents are, as a rule, invested at The political outlook is no worse now than it w week ago ; the question of constitutional rev had already been raised, and Arabi Bey had before claimed Egypt for the Egyptians ; what was the cause of this sudden change ? Unab solve the question myself, I applied to one of most intelligent brokers. He answered as follow "I was very fond of good eating, and for the 25 years I have had one of the best *chefs*, a know. Of late I have not relished his dinners years past. I called him up and scolded hi his negligence. 'Sir,' said he, 'my cooking not changed, but your digestion has.'" This an said my friend, could be applied to the Bour this moment. Neither political events nor mon difficulties have much to do with the collapse is the simple effect of over-speculation, and yet signs of the coming storm were very visible. In to explain the present position it is necessary vret again to the peculiar organization of the F Bourses and to the customs prevailing here, in many respects are unlike those on the En Stock Exchange. In France, the large comm towns have brokers, who like notaries, bailiffs, are public officials. Their number is lim they are appointed by the Government an binding contract can be made without them you want to buy or sell stock you must do it thr them. It stands to reason that such corpora become very powerful. There are onl *agents, de change* on the Paris Bourse. I be that there has been no change in number since the promulgation of the creating the corporation, yet their business attained proportions never dreamed of b framers of the law. The position of an *age change*, or "charge," as it is here called, is about £80,000. To this must be added £ caution money plus the requisite working ca No wonder, then, that although each "char nominally owned by one man, as a fact it is rally the property of several individuals, who together to buy a "charge," selecting one of number to represent them. When a "charg sold the new owners must be approved of b corporation and the Government. There is a s mutual responsibility between the agents an colleague in difficulties. The principle is tha client should not suffer, and as the public is t to trust the agents it is only fair that they, in turn, should offer every possible guarantee. I of the agents fails the losses are paid by the c ration, which forces him to sell out. The compe for these "charges" is so keen that the nece capital is easily got together. The money by the agents in the last two years has enormous. Formerly Paris had almost the m poly of stock transactions. The Bourses of L Marseilles, and Bordeaux were of slight portance. There has been a great chang the last few years and Lyons especiall distinguished itself by its reckless gambling. danger there was greater owing to the fact th Lyons *agent de change* has less capital behin that the Paris broker ; besides, their number is smaller, the bulls having it all their own wa everybody making money. The brokers ac orders from customers unworthy to be trusted facilities thus afforded to gambling drew all into the whirlpool ; the grave merchant, the banker, was hustled from the place he had oc at the Bourse for many years by the man town, by the country boor, who came to to take his share in the golden harvest. Prudent shook their heads to see their conservative m made a football of by the young swells in var boots, who, without the slightest tinge of fi education, nevertheless pocketed all the m Everybody bought, not because the purchased brought in a high dividend, but simply in the that some one more reckless still would pay a price for it. At every settlement the "bulls" ha stock carried over, and pocketed the differenc prudent man who would have nothing to d this speculation could not, however, ke money lying idle, so he lent it to the broke lent it to his client, and thus indirectly fe the very speculation which he might have m When things were drawn higher, the cap partly from fear, partly from greed, increa price of his loans, hoping thus to have refused, or to find, at all events, an insuran mium for his greater risk. However, his was as eagerly accepted at 20, nay 50 per cen 100 per cent. per annum, as it had been at in the early stages of the speculation. Then t signs of alarm were shown. Everybody had and everybody had the secret intention of The month of January, it was hoped, would as I said before, millions into the market, would absorb all the paper that had been and pushed to a fabulous premium, but Janu not hold its promise ; the dishes were the sa the digestion had gone wrong. I suppose people had got up one morning and wanted but there were no buyers ; the sales were prices went down, and then the whole tide Strange to say, the crash began with the pe of the French public—Suez shares. There c doubt as to the future of the Canal, but t guine temperament of the French public had l mulated to its utmost by the receipts p every day, and which show a w increase. Here speculation had so to work upon, so it travelled years ahea discount of the future, but everyon bought shares, not for ready money, but shape of time bargains, and as 25 or 30 franc be paid each fortnight to carry over the tra it was clear that there must be a crisis so later. It has come, and fallen heavily on class of people who had kept aloof in the be and who were only of late afflicted with the mania. The Suez shares, which had risen months from 2,000f. to 3,500f. fell in three d the latter price to 2,200f.—a difference of ov a share of £20, which had been driven to £1 fall carried down at the same time most of t stocks. Then came the turn of the Union C whose £20 shares, with £5 paid up, had bee to £135, and which in less than eight days to £20, and at this hour could not be s at this price. Its offspring, the Lander-bank, ly declined from £48 to £24. Other sto prices of which have not been so exaggera likewise, but in a less degree. So far lic seems to have done its best to h engagements and meet its liabilities. O

of losers on all sides, but not of any defaulters. The failure of a large sugar house had been attributed to Stock Exchange operations, but I am assured this is not the case, and its difficulties are of a purely commercial and, if I may use the expression, of a legitimate nature. The most remarkable feature in this crisis is the honesty of the public. Immense engagements are entered into and heavy losses incurred, yet the losers do their best to meet their liabilities on transactions which are not strictly legal. By the French law time bargains are not recognized. You may find many in a hundred who may not be able to pay; you will not find one man in 10,000 who will repudiate his engagement. If one considers that all or nearly all orders are given verbally, the *agent de change* advising the client of its execution, but getting no written acknowledgment from him, one must be struck by the fact at all events with regard to stock transactions, the public has found that honesty is the best policy.—*Times Correspondent.*

THE *Standard's* Paris Correspondent telegraphed on Thursday night:—Such a scene as took place at the Bourse to-day has not been witnessed since the time when the undue inflation of credit Mobilier Shares brought about the inevitable reaction. It was pretty generally known that the great financial houses, the railway companies, and credit institutions that usually utilise their available capital in lending it to speculators for the rise, meant on the fortnightly settlement, which took place nominally yesterday, to decline to make any advances to facilitate the carrying over of Bull accounts, and the consequence was easy to foresee. Holders of Rentes and sound securities involved in speculation threw stock on the market to pay their differences, and this accounts for the heavy decline in the price of Rentes, which are always readily convertible into cash. But the crash fell most heavily upon the Union Générale, and in a lesser degree on Suez Canal shares, in which unwary outsiders with limited means had been speculating in the wildest fashion. The fall in Suez Shares was more gradual, having commenced more than a week ago, but that of the Union Générale was simply disastrous. Union Générale Shares are 20*l.* Shares, only 5*l.* being paid up, and they have been run up to 120*l.* With the new year a steady decline set in; but the retreat was being steadily effected up to yesterday, when they closed at 2,400f., or 96*l.* Their last quotation to-day was 52*l.*, being a fall of 44*l.*, or 1,100f. As the minimum for speculative dealings is twenty-five shares, the extent of the disaster to the buyers is self-evident. The heavy fall, however, represents very little real business done. Sales were pressed, but there were no buyers to make a market, and there is no doubt that, if the market had not closed at the usual time, the fall would have been still heavier. How the differences are to be paid is a matter that concerns the Agents de Change and their clients, but the ultimate result will be favourable if it checks the speculative mania, and clears the market of doubtful stock and mushroom clients. Some time, however, must elapse before the market resumes its normal condition.

THE REVOLT IN THE BALKAN STATES.

(From the Standard's Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Jan. 16.

THE general situation of affairs on the south-eastern frontiers of Austria has assumed a most serious aspect. This morning, under the presidency of the Emperor, the Cabinets of Austria and Hungary assembled at an Extraordinary Council to deliberate on the measures necessary to meet the dangers impending over Bosnia and Dalmatia.

The Government has received information to the effect that a general rising has been planned in the north-west of the Balkan Peninsula. It is to commence again, as it did before the Servian war, in Herzegovina. Thence it will extend to the border districts of Dalmatia, and to Bosnia and Albania, probably also involving Montenegro.

So convinced is Prince Nikita of the serious character of the impending hostilities, that he has already sent the Princess, with her family, to Antivari, in readiness to proceed to Italy on the outbreak of the revolt. It is no longer a mere question of Crivoscie. The insurgents there are but a vitiche of those preparing to rise in the mountainous districts of Western Bosnia and the Herzegovina.

The measures which were decided upon to-day may be judged from the fact that the Government has resolved to ask the Delegations to grant a sum of fifteen to twenty millions of florins, or a million and a half to two million pounds sterling, to defray the expenses of the military operations contemplated. It has been determined to despatch to the scene of disturbance a very large force, probably an entire Army Corps, to crush the insurrection in the bud.

With regard to Crivoscie, I hear that a settlement of the difficulties had been very nearly concluded last month. The Chiefs of the Communes, on the 20th of December, sent a deputation to the Prince of Montenegro, begging his intervention with a view to obtain from Austria a full pardon, and offering their complete submission to the Austrian authorities. The Prince replied that he must first submit their request to the Austrian commander at Risano, and after that he would apply to the Emperor for a full pardon. While the Crivoscie seniors were *en route* home, the murderous attack upon the gendarmes at Kameno took place. This alarmed the Crivoscians again, and they are still deliberating on the question of an unconditional submission. Meanwhile the insurrection there continues. They have, however, only six hundred rifles all told, so that difficult as the country is they cannot be said to be very formidable.

Far more serious as the rising which has commenced in the Herzegovina. Curiously enough, it has broken out at the very spot where in 1875 Beg Csengits was murdered. Then, and now, the rising began at Nevesinska Polje, where last Monday twelve gendarmes were attacked by three hundred insurgents under the command of Kovacevics. It is reported that they are armed with Snider rifles. Suddenly all the Zaptiehs, or Turkish gendarmes, kept on by the Austrian Administration, disappeared from the whole country. It is believed they have joined the insurgents. At the same time reinforcements for the rebels poured in from the Servian frontier, and their numbers were afterwards swollen by bands of Arnauts and others under certain well-known Slavonian agitators. One of the latter, Peter Matanovics, is reported to have been captured. These details I have received from a military authority, who entertains the strongest belief that unless a very great force is sent to the Herzegovina the insurrection will rapidly increase, Christians and Mahometans alike being equally resolved not to allow the proposed recruiting by the Austrian Government. The Mahometans urge that the Austrian Emperor, according to the April Convention, is the only the Sultan's administrator, and "not our master." Hence they refuse to serve in the Austrian army. The Christians, on the other hand, say that no military service was imposed on them under Turkish rule. Why, then, should they be forced into the Austrian army? General discontent has been caused by bad administration, and by the unsettled state of the Agrarian Laws. Foreign agitators are also credited with a share in the result. My informant says that several army corps of the regular troops will be insufficient to carry out the recruiting, but he thinks a single regiment of irregulars ought to suffice against the guerilla chiefs.

Of the last troops sent, two regiments, the 51st and 62nd, have gone to Bosnia, not Dalmatia as reported. To-day the 35th Infantry Regiment passed through Vienna. They came from Prague, where the Crown Prince yesterday addressed the men, saying that he hoped the regiment would distinguish itself should events in the south of the Empire unfortunately become serious enough to require active operations in the field. Thousands of Viennese citizens accompanied the regiment to the railway terminus on its departure for the South.

I hear that the Delegations have been summoned to assemble on the 28th of January. On the Bourse to-day there has been a great fall in stocks, owing to the military measures resolved on. Rentes declined one and-a-half per cent. Jan. 17th

The first reports which have arrived from the scene of the insurrection consist principally of accounts of small skirmishes and attacks on gendarmes on the post and on block houses. Cattle robbing has commenced in earnest, and the rebels have made several night attacks on villages. For some time to come the reports from the disturbed districts may be expected to be of a similar character. In this guerilla warfare as in 1876, bands of insurgents suddenly appear at some unexpected spot, and as suddenly disappear, no one knows whither. According to the latest news there are signs of insurrection only in South-Western Herzegovina. The territory affected extends from Trebinje to Nevesini or to Fotcha, on the Drina River. The district forms a semicircle, closely following the Montenegrin frontier. The Austrian authorities there, however, still remain undisturbed, none of the telegraphs or other communications being interrupted, showing that the insurrection is not yet bold enough to declare itself in the light of day.

The fear that the revolt will soon assume dangerous proportions would be much diminished if it were possible better to guard the Montenegrin frontier, and if there were no signs of a Panslavistic agitation. The papers, however, which have been found not only on the arrested Pero Mantanovic, but also on the other insurgents who have been shot or captured, prove that Panslavistic agitators are mixed up with the insurgents. The papers are said to point to the dismissed Servian Metropolitan Michael and to M. Aksakoff. They also involve some of the leaders of the Mahometan insurrection after the occupation of Bosnia by the Austrians. Some weeks back I received news from Russia stating that from Odessa to St. Petersburg competent persons, military officers and civil servants, believed that a war with Austria could not long be avoided. It is quite possible that such an impression is, in its origin, connected with the Panslavistic agitations now known to be going on in Dalmatia and Herzegovina.

Governor Jovanovic's plan in dealing with the insurrection is to surrond the disturbed districts by echeloning his troops from Antivari, through Crivoscie, up to Narenta and Drina, cutting off all commmunications with the outer world, especially with the Novi-Bazar district. This, however, will not be sufficient so long as the Montenegrin frontier remains open. As to the Austrian forces on the spot, there were in December last in Dalmatia ten battalions, and in Bosnia and Herzegovina forty-two battalions of infantry, and seven of Chasseurs, with forty light, sixteen heavy, and eighteen mountain guns and four squadrons of cavalry. All the battalions were on the peace footing, consisting of three hundred and twenty men each, so that altogether there were twenty thousand men and seventy-four guns in the south-eastern provinces in question. Since then twenty-four battalions of infantry and six of Chasseurs, besides twenty-four guns, have been ordered thither, and have either already arrived, or are at this moment *en route*. Of these reinforcements seven battalions are for Bosnia, the remainder, numbering together ten thousand men being echeloned in Herzegovina from Trebinje to Bilek, Gasko, and Fotcha. It is considered that, in order effectively to surround the disaffected districts at least twenty thousand more troops will be required. This will raise the total of the forces in Dalmatia and Herzegovina to fifty thousand men.

FATAL EXPLOSION ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S SHIP TRIUMPH.

THE Secretary of the Admiralty informs the London papers that a despatch was received on Saturday, January 14th, from Rear-Admiral Stirling, Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific station, reporting an explosion of some xerotine siccative on board his flagship, the Triumph, which caused the death of William N. Foxon, able seaman; Thomas H. Davies, gunner, R.M.A.; Charles Legg, gunner, R.M.A.; and wounded the following:—Frederick G. Pavett, private, R.M.L.I. (progressing satisfactorily; John Smith, Painter (progressing satisfactorily); Alfred Kite, stoker; George Tribe, assistant sick-berth attendant (slightly); Thomas Butler, ordinary seaman (slightly); Jack G. Sturt, able seamen (slightly; James Williamson, able seamen (slightly).

Admiralty, Jan. 13.

A communication from an officer on board H.M.S. Triumph, now in the Pacific, states that a serious explosion occurred on board that vessel, when off Coquimbo, on the coast of Chili, on Tuesday, the 22nd of November. The writer, who has escaped uninjured, says:—"We have had a terrible explosion of xerotine siccative on board here. It occurred on Tuesday last at 8 o'clock in the morning." The letter bears date November 27, so that it was written five days after the accident. "Two men," the writer states, "were killed on the spot, and a third died the afternoon of the following Saturday, while many were terribly burnt. The material which exploded was stowed under the paint-room, directly contrary to the Admiralty instructions. It appears that a marine went there with a light, and he was literally blown to pieces. The beds in the sick bay outside the paint room were wrenched out of the deck, and the men were thrown all over it. As I have said, one man was blown all to pie, and the second who was killed was 35 yards off his death resulting from concussion of the brain. The man who died yesterday (Saturday) afternoon sustained frightful injuries. His thighs and abmen were almost blown away, and he was a terrible sight. Strange to say, the painter, who was actually inside the paint-room, was only badly burnt, here is at the time I am writing only one dangerous case among the injured—that of a stoker—who is suffering from severe internal injuries and concussion of the spine. At the time of the explosion I was walking up and down on deck and the bands playing, 'God Save the Queen' to the colours, gave us all a terrible fright. The exploded mate had got into the double bottom, and it was only yesterday that anyone could get near it owing to the gas which emanated from it."

The substance which has thus been the cause of a serious accident is commonly known as "patent driers" and is used in ironclads to prevent corrosion between the double bottoms. The Triumph is an iron steamship of 6,640 tons, carry engines of 4,890 horse-power, with an armament of 14 guns. She is commanded by Captain Albert Markham.

The following official statement in reference to the explosion on board Her Majesty's ship Triumph was issued for public information at the Admiralty, Whitehall, on January 14th:—

"With reference to the accident on board Her Majesty's ship Triumph from the explosion of xerotine siccative, a telegram was received at the Admiralty on the 20th of November last from the Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific the following effect:—'Accident on board the Triumph. Xerotine siccative exploded, killing Davies, Legg, Foxon, seaman, and injuring several others. The friends of the deceased were immediately informed, and telegraphic orders sent to all stations that xerotine siccative was a dangerous explosive, and should be got rid of at once."

INTRIGUES IN TUNIS.

ARREST OF THE BEY'S BROTHER.

TUNIS, Jan. 17.

LAST night the Tunisian Minister of War, with two hundred native Cavalry, proceeded to the Palace of Sidi Taieb, the younger brother of the reigning Bey. This morning he was made prisoner, and he is now being conveyed to the Bardo. The circumstances which have led to this arrest are curious enough.

When the French soldiers were engaged with the Broumirs in April, M. Roustan was making all the necessary arrangements to secure the signature of the Treaty, fearing that, at the last moment, the reigning Bey would take refuge on board some foreign war ship, and thus frustrate the prearranged plan. M. Roustan made overtures to Taieb Bey, giving him to understand that he would place him on the throne, provided he did sign the Protectorate Treaty. As in the end the reigning Bey signed the Treaty, and Taieb's services were no longer required, M. Roustan abandoned him, and a good deal of ill-feeling has since existed between his brother and himself. He in vain called to M. Roustan for protection against his own folly. Taieb Bey then openly declared that a well-known lady, who has played an important part in the Tunisian question, offered to secure the throne to him if he (Taieb Bey) would pay her one and a half million of francs. M. Roustan never forgave this, and it is well known that the arrest has been effected at his instigation.

I had an interview with Taieb three days ago. He told me that he had frankly offered to the French Government to explain what had taken place between himself and M. Ran, but without any result; and he complained that, after being made a tool to bring about the signature of the Treaty, he has since been completely abandoned and treated as an intriguer.

LATER.

It has transpired that M. Roustan lately pressed the Bey on several occasions to arrest his brother Sidi Taieb, but the Bey declined to assume the responsibility. Yesterday M. Roustan informed the Bey that the French Government advised him to take such a step.

Avowedly Taieb Bey has been arrested for intriguing against his brother, but the real cause is now of public notoriety.

Taieb Bey, who has a French passport, has caused a telegram to be sent to Paris praying the French Government to allow him to proceed to France and there give any explanations that may be required.

The affair is causing much excitement here.—*Standard's Correspondent.*

DESTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY STATION BY FIRE.

THIS morning, about one o'clock, a fire was discovered at the Broadway Station of the District Railway, Hammersmith. The alarm was given promptly, but in a very few moments the flames had made great headway, owing to the nature of the material it had to feed on. The brigade stationed at Hammersmith turned out, and by the time they got into the Broadway, it was clear that some warm work was before them, as the flames were then showing over the roof. They at once got to work with stand pipes and steamer. Engines from Westminster, Fulham, Nottinghill, Kensington, and Sloane-square were soon on the scene ready to give assistance. Owing to the proximity of the waterworks there was an abundance of water, and this was thrown on the burning mass in great volumes, so that by 20 minutes past two, or about 40 minutes after the first call was received, the fire was got under. The damage done, however, in that short space of time is very considerable. The fire appears to have originated in the porter's room, which is on the platform, 30 feet below the booking-office. From this room the fire extended to the bridge and passengers' exit platforms, taking in its course sheds and other out-buildings. The fire then took firm hold of the booking-office. It was there that the efforts of the Fire Brigade were concentrated. Before the fire was finally mastered the building was completely gutted, and the whole contents, consisting of tickets and other stores, were destroyed. One or two of the railway carriages in the station were slightly damaged, but generally the rolling stock remained uninjured. As a consequence the booking on the District Railway this morning from Hammersmith was suspended, but passengers were able to alight there. Lord Cecil, the chairman of the company, came to the scene during the morning, and as a consequence of his visit great efforts were being made to clear away the *débris*, and so open the up traffic, which was done by one o'clock this afternoon, a temporary platform having been thrown across the siding. The Broadway Station occupies a prominent situation in the main thoroughfare at Hammersmith, and, although partially insured, a considerable loss will fall upon the company. It is noteworthy that although fires at railway stations in the metropolis are by no means common, this company, which is amongst the youngest in London, has already had three stations burnt down—viz., Earl's Court and West Brompton, and the one to-day.

The following is Captain Shaw's official report:—"Fire broke out at the District Railway Station, Broadway, Hammersmith, at 1-35. The station and its contents nearly burnt out. The arrival and departure platforms, and the stairs leading to the same, severely damaged by fire. The waiting-rooms and cloak-rooms, and two railway carriages damaged by heat, smoke, and water.—*Evening Standard*, Jan. 20th.

SALVATION ARMY RIOT AT SHEFFIELD.

AN extraordinary and alarming scene was witnessed on January 16th in Sheffield. The Salvation Army, which has four barracks in the town, decided a short time ago to hold a Grand Council in the Albert Hall, and on Sunday General Booth, the Commander of the Salvationist and Mrs. Booth, his wife, addressed crowded meetings. In the afternoon the Army had a grand inspection and march through the town. During the latter they were jeered and threatened by a large mob, but they reached the hall in safety. Yesterday, however, their march was most disastrous. The army left the barracks in Thomas-street at half-past ten. The procession consisted of three carriages, containing the officers of the Army and a brass band. In the procession was Lieutenant Emmerson Davison, a converted Northumbrian wrestler, who carried the banner at the Stephenson Centenary at Newcastle. On that occasion he was presented with a scarlet uniform, and this he now wore. He was mounted on a grey horse, and rode just before General Booth's carriage. As he appeared in Thomas-street a crowd, which had gathered in the hope of seeing the procession, began to hoot him, and when the other officers of the Army took their places in the carriages the uproar was very great, and the street almost blocked with people. Two police officers on duty near did what they could to preserve order, but the uproar increased, and as the Salvationists started on their "triumphant march," as they called it in their programme, they were pelted with mud and brickbats. At the top of Brookhill the roughs became so daring, throwing stones and mud at the women, as well as at the male officers of the Army, that Major Cadman, who had control of the procession, called a halt, hoping that the crowd, which numbered nearly two thousand persons, would sweep by. Finding they did not, he divided the procession; one party, headed by the Northumbrian wrestler, going down St. Philips and West Bar towards the centre of the town, and the other making its way to the Albert Hall by a nearer route. That portion of the procession headed by the wrestler had a fearful time of it. On arriving in West Bar the crowd of roughs increased greatly, numbering to at least 4000. They ridiculed and jeered at the procession, spat upon the officers, shouted "Give it them," "They want their heads splitting," and threw mud and stones, which seriously injured the wrestler and many members of the band. Some of the members of the Army were blinded and almost choked with mud, and their faces cruelly cut and bruised with stones.

Before the Army got out of West Bar the four standard bearers were attacked by the mob and dragged about by the hair, whilst an attempt was made to wrest the banners from them. The fight was fierce for some minutes, but ultimately the officers managed to drag the banners safely into one of the vehicles. At the bottom of Singhill, a comparatively narrow and steep thoroughfare, there was a dense crowd, and the temper of the mob became more than ever threatening. No stones or mud were thrown, however, but, instead, a young man threw a short stick with great force at Lieutenant Davison. The stick struck him with much violence on the back of his head, and rendered him almost unconscious. He would have fallen off his horse had not two men held him up. In this way, and every now and then putting his hand in a half-dazed manner to his head, he performed the rest of the journey to the Albert Hall.

Outside this building there was an immense crowd, who received the Salvation Army with groans, yells, and several volleys of stones. Davison, still almost unconscious, was lifted from his horse and carried or dragged into the Hall. The band and the carriages containing General and Mrs. Booth, and other prominent members of the Salvation Army, were driven to a side door, which unfortunately was not open. To wait till the hall-keeper could open it was impossible, for stones and mud were flying in all directions. The carriage consequently had to be driven round the building to reach the door thorough which Davison had passed, and amidst a scene of considerable excitement, a hasty scramble had to be made to reach the friendly shelter of the interior. Blood was flowing from the heads of several of the bandsmen, and the faces and the dresses of almost all of them were covered with mud. For Davison, who was now lying unconscious in one of the ante-rooms, medical assistance was summoned, and on the arrival of Mr. Hallam, surgeon to the Central Police Division, he discovered that the man was suffering from concussion of the brain, and from shock to the system. As his head and face were covered with mud, it was impossible to tell whether he had received any other injuries except that at the back of his head. His upper lip was cut open whilst in a procession the previous day. Undeterred by what had happened in the streets, the Salvation Army commenced the proceedings of the "Holiness Convention."

A large crowd of roughs waited outside Albert Hall in expectation that General Booth and his staff would leave for the barracks at the close of the meeting; but they wisely decided to remain within the Hall to tea, and in readiness for the evening meeting. Lieutenant Davison, after having been seen by a doctor, was removed to the public hospital where he remained. While the stone-throwing was at its worst the police marked two men, and have since arrested them as ringleaders in the disturbance.

THE GREAT BILLIARD MATCH.

ROBERTS *vs.* COOK FOR £21,000

THE billiard match for 500*l.* a side commenced on Jany. 16th at the Palais Royal, Argyle-street, between John Roberts, junior, and W. Cook, the latter player receiving a start of 500 points in a game of 5,000 up. Though neither of these players can claim the title of "Champion," owing to the fact that for some years past the Championship matches have been played on a table that differs materially from an ordinary billiard table, it is universally admitted that Cook and Roberts are the best billiard players of the day. Not long ago Roberts issued a challenge to play any man a game of 3000 up level for 500*l.* a side, and this challenge not being responded to, a match was at last arranged for W. Cook, who had hitherto been considered his equal, to receive 500 points in a game of 5000. The fact is that so great an improvement has been shown in professional play during the past few years, that the old standard of 1000 up is quite insufficient to test the merits of the players, as one stroke of luck, or even at times almost one good break, was in itself sufficient to determine the game.

Play commenced at half-past six, the first break of any moment being one by Roberts of 42, after which two more of 69 and 67, with a few smaller ones, brought his score to 234, to Cook's 549, when the latter player made a good all-round break of 93. The effort of both players, however, of course, was to get on the spot, which is the one position in which all really great breaks have ever been made. At the interval, which took place at half-past eight, the score stood, Roberts 855, to Cook 1107, up to which time the best breaks were 132 and 135 by Roberts, and 111 by Cook. On resuming, Cook made a break of 90, and shortly after Roberts scored 219, including 38 spot hazards, 32 of which were consecutive. Cook's next best contribution was 101, when Roberts soon after followed with 103, which brought the score to—Roberts 1419, Cook 1542, the former player thus gaining up to this point nearly 400 out of the 500 he originally gave. At eleven o'clock the score stood—Roberts 1668, Cook 1729. Roberts at the time being in the middle of a break in position for the spot.

Play was resumed the following evening. Roberts added 31, when he broke down, thus making the whole break one of 61. For some time the play yesterday was rather slow; Roberts in the early part of the game not being in particularly good form, while Cook, by means of breaks of 81, 82, 59, 118, 43, 45, gradually drew ahead, the last four breaks being consecutive. Consequently, at the interval Cook was 346 points ahead, the score standing—Cook 2181; Roberts, 2135. Cook at the time being in the middle of a break. On continuing, after an interval of half an hour. Cook made 39 more, when he broke down. Roberts now commenced playing apparently with more care, and on reaching 2394 to Cook's 2760, he made a fine break of 245, chiefly spot hazards. Cook, soon after this, ran from 2788 to 2988, with a break of 200. Roberts then made 221, which brought his score to 2960. Roberts at this period of the game played in marvellous form following his break with one of 219, one stroke being particularly applauded. Roberts had apparently lost position for the spot, his ball being in a line with the red on the spot and the middle pocket. An ordinary player would have gone in off the red, but Roberts played for and made the far more difficult stroke of cutting the red into the top pocket and regaining position for the spot. This break brought Robert's score to 3186, to Cook's 3031. Roberts thus getting ahead for the first time in the game. Cook then made six, and Roberts followed on with 132, soon after which time was called, the score standing—Roberts, 3335, he being in the middle of a break; Cook, 3037.

The match was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday night, and resulted in the victory of Roberts by 1658 points. On resuming Roberts played magnificently, making over 1200 in less than two hours, the score on the finish of the play on Tuesday being Roberts, 3335; Cook, 3037, Roberts at time leaving off in the middle of a break which he had commenced when his score stood at 3318. At the commencement of play, yesterday, Roberts missed his first stroke, a not very difficult losing hazard. Soon after this, Roberts made a break of 35, and followed on, Cook failing to score with a better one of 148, the last break containing 47 spot hazards. On reaching 3602 to Cook's 3135, Roberts, after a few strokes, again got into position for the spot, but lost position after holing the red eleven times; he shortly after, in the same break, recovered position, and continuing on, amidst great excitement, he made a series of 107 winning hazards, the whole break amounting to 430. This fine break was loudly applauded. The regularity and precision with which each stroke was made suggested rather the idea of a figure working by machinery than a human being. A few small breaks brought the score to Cook, 3193; Roberts, 4039. The latter made another break of 135, when, after one hour's play, the usual interval was called, Roberts having scored 850 points in the hour. Roberts when in position for what is known as the spot, plays with great rapidity, and it is worthy of note that a hundred of this fine break of 430 was scored under four minutes. On resuming play after the interval the game continued to be a most one-sided affair. Roberts started with another fine break of 348, including 111 spot hazards, and by means of further breaks of 41, 42, 27, 40, 136, &c., he eventually ran out an easy winner by 1658 points, his last break being one of 185. Yesterday's play only occupied two hours, during which time Roberts scorred 1665 against Cook's 305. There is no doubt that this match is the finest exhibition of billiards ever yet witnessed, and Roberts was greatly applauded at the conclusion of the game, which was played on an ordinary table.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY give notice that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE resident in the city of Bombay will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th February, 1882, at half-past five o'clock in the afternoon (Madras time) for the purpose of ELECTING a MEMBER of the Municipal Corporation in the place of C.A. WINTER, Esquire, resigned.

HORACE W. BARKER,
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, Office of Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace, 24th January, 1882.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
No. 6, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 10th proximo, at 4-30 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1881.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. D. SHROFF,
Acting Managing Director.

Bombay, 28th January, 1882.

FOR SALE

A SPLENDID new steel STEAM-LAUNCH, just arrived from England, fore and after saloons fitted with polished teak and upholstered in utrecht velvet. Splendid compound D-A engines and boiler of locomotive steel.
Steams 17 miles per hour.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. C. S. BRAYSON,
Agent for consignee.

Kurrachee, 12th January, 1882.

LESSONS ON PIANO, VIOLIN, &c.,
BY
MR. P. A. LOPEZ, SOLO VIOLINIST.
TUNING AND REPAIRING OF PIANOS.

MR. LOPEZ has engaged the services of a thoroughly Competent Tuner, who has practical experience of every description of English and German Pianos. A trial is solicited. TERMS MODERATE.
Address for the present by post "Fort."

NOTICES.

TO LET.
THE CORINTHIAN THEATRE,
CALCUTTA.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
DAVE CARSON,
AS ABOVE.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at Kumta on the 13th February, 1882, about 175 khandies of SANDALWOOD of 560 lbs. each. For particulars, apply to Mr. W. R. WOODROW, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Southern Division of Kanara, Sirsi.

W. PEYTON,
Conservator, of Forests, Southern Division.

Conservator's office, S. D. Camp Antal, Dharwar Districts, 3rd January, 1882.

1882.
BOMBAY RACES,
FEBRUARY 14, 16, 18 and 21.

THE RATES of admission to Ring and Paddock and Carriage Enclosure will be as follows:—

Subscribers of Rs. 50 to Race Fund.....	Admission Free.	
Subscribers of Rs. 20 to Race Fund.....	Ticket for the whole meeting Rs. 10.....	Ring and Paddock.
Subscribers of Rs. 20 to Race Fund.....	Daily Ticket Rs. 3..	
Subscribers of Rs. 20 to Race Fund.....	Ticket for the whole meeting Rs. 15.....	Carriage Enclosure.
Subscribers of Rs. 20 to Race Fund.....	Daily Ticket Rs. 5..	
Non-Subscribers to Race Fund.....	Ticket for the whole meeting Rs. 20....	Ring and Paddock.
Non-Subscribers to Race Fund.....	Daily Ticket Rs. 6..	
Non-Subscribers to Race Fund.....	Ticket for the whole meeting Rs. 35....	Carriage Enclosure.
Non-Subscribers to Race Fund.....	Daily Ticket Rs. 10	

Subscribers Season Tickets can, on application, be obtained from the undersigned before the 14th instant. Daily Tickets can be procured at the Race Stand on each Race Day,

H. WALTER GOSTLING,
Honry. Secretary, Bombay Race Meeting.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.
BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite Bombay Club.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor of Madras in Council conveyed in Order No. 2,505, dated 23rd December, 1881, under Section 208 of the city of Madras Municipal Act of 1878, to receive TENDERS for a DEBENTURE LOAN of (Rs. 3,50,000.) three lacs and fifty thousand rupees on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the said Act. Of the total amount of the loan, two and-a-half lacs are to be expended in extending the water supply of the City, and one lac in carrying out the drainage project of Black Town.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th March and the 15th September of each year, and having a currency of thirty years.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given overleaf. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. 500, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above-named sum of (Rs. 3,50,000) three lacs and fifty thousand rupees will be received by the President of the Municipal Commission up to noon on the 23rd February, 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1882," and sent to the Municipal Office, addressed to "The President Municipal Commission, Madras."

6. The tenders will be opened by the President at the Municipal Office on the 23rd February, 1882, at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the President.

7. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Madras to the credit of the Municipal Fund a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered, and forward the Bank's receipt with the tender.

8. If the tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken a part payment, but it will be forfeited if, after the acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully paid up on as before the 15th March, 1882.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum) a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual income from the rates and taxes which are offered as security for the Loan amounts to Rs. 6,80,000. The charges for loans which have already been raised on the same security are as follows:—

	Annually.
Interest at 4 per cent. on Rs. 14,30,000 payable to Government	Rs. 57,200
Interest at 2 per cent. on Rs. 14,30,000 payable to Sinking Fund..	Rs. 28,600
Interest at 6 per cent. on Rs. 20,000 for Market payable to Debenture holders	Rs. 1,200
	Rs. 87,000

A. T. ARUNDEL,
President.

Municipal Office, Madras, 11th January, 1882.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the President of the Madras Municipality, dated 11th January, and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th January, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rs. for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Madras for Rs. being 2 per cent. on the amount of my tender, and engage if my offer be accepted to pay to the account of the Municipal Fund in the Bank of Madras, the sum alloted to me on or before the 15th of March, 1882.

Signature
Address.

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1882.

The Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras.
Madras, the 1882.

No.

By virtue of the City of Madras Municipal Act V of 1878, We, the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras, incorporated under the said Act, in consideration of the sum of Rupees paid to us by or Order, the sum promise to pay to the said of ( ) thirty years after the date hereof, together with Interest on ( ) at the rate of Five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 15th day of March, and on the 15th day of September.

For the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Madras,
President.
Commissioner.
Commissioner.

N.B.—This Debenture is transferable by endorsement which must be made in the following form:—

I, A. B., of do hereby transfer to C. D. of the Debenture Bond issued by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras to the amount of Rupees and standing in my name to hold unto the said C. D. his Executors, Administrators, Representatives, or Assigns, subject to the conditions on which I hold the same at the time of the execution thereof.

Dated the day of

No transfer will be effectual until the endorsement has been registered in the Office of the Commissioners.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Tamil Nadu on 27 June, 2017

The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,274—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Thursday.
HYDASPES	2934	500	R. Harvey	9th Feb.
ELAMA	3038	500	A. H. Johnson	16th ,,
VENETIA	3736	450	A. B. Daniell	23rd ,,
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Babot	2nd March.
				Friday.
MALWA	2959	800	G. W. Atkinson	10th ,,
MIRZAPORE	2937	600	C. G. Perrins	17th ,,
ROHILLA	2933	600	J. Orman	24th ,,
POONAH	3130	550	J. R. Chapman	31st ,,
CATHAY	2953	600	W. M. Robbie	7th April.
ROME	3033	1000	G. F. Cates	14th ,,
TIBER	2593	450	S. T. Cole	21st ,,
DECCAN	3439	550	W. A. Seaton	28th ,,
VENETIA	3736	450	A. B. Daniell	5th May.
CLYDE	4160	750	E. M. Edmond	12th ,,
KHIVA	2939	450	G. Scrivener	19th ,,
INDUS	3462	600	R. D. Shallard	26th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 5 p.m., on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked (L.) proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
DECCAN	3439	550	W. A. Seaton	10th Feb.
KHIVA	2939	450	G. Scrivener	24th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	900	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 31st, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. ROME, 5,000 tons, 1,600 H.P., will leave Bombay for London on 14th April.

F. D. PARKER,
28th Dec., 1881. Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE PORTS of BRINDISI and VENICE are now FREE from QUARANTINE.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 1st February, 1882. Superintendent.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

QUARANTINE continues to be STRICTLY ENFORCED at all EGYPTIAN and FRENCH PORTS, but PASSAGE, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI and VENICE are FREE. Passengers for the two former ports and PLYMOUTH or LONDON can proceed by any steamer, but those for Italian Ports are informed that, as they are not allowed to land in Egypt, they can only book by the fortnightly steamers not marked L, in which they will proceed via Canal to Alexandria, leaving that port with the following mail.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st January, 1882.

P. & O. COMPANY.

THE MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

DURING the continuation of Quarantine in Egypt the DURATION of these TICKETS will be EXTENDED to cover any loss of time on the voyage to Brindisi or Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th on the 1st
of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. £ 600	Including wines. Without food.	I Class .. £ 520	Including wines. Without food.
II do.... 340		II do. 350	
III do.... 140		III do. 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SUMATRA, on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Saturday, the 1st April, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa.	I Class Calais Route. Rs.	95	Brighton Route Rs.	80
,, II do.	do.	70	do.	58
From Naples.	I do.	145	do.	130
,, II do.	do.	105	do.	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, January 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, *via* BRINDISI.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,962	400	8th Mar.
CROATIA	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
SCHWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,384	450	8th May.
S. JOSIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	8th June.

The above voyages will be performed at increased speed.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Brindisi	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	226	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, 2,384 tons, 450-horse power, to sail on the 2nd March.

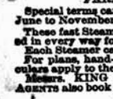
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, February 3rd, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
WESTOW HALL.....	J. Verrill..	2 700	400	25th Feby.
RYDALE HALL.....	O. Lloyd...	2,700	400	18th Mar.
BYRKE HALL.....	W. Brand.	2,700	400	1st April.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. KING KING and Co. BANKERS and ARMY AGENTS also book passengers for this line.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

N.B.—Cargo is carried *viâ* Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bill of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from upcountry by this line will also be undertaken.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

BRETTON HALL, sailing on 10th February, can accommodate a few passengers.

For particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Elphinstone Circle.

ARRIVED from GLASGOW is discharging in the [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CULNA, 1,984 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th February, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on TUESDAY, 14th February, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR DUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on FRIDAY, 10th February, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on SATURDAY, 11th February, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th February, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH APRIL, BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500.

THE splendid new steel-built Screw-steamer MERTON HALL, 4,100 Tons, will be despatched as above, and afterwards take her place on the regular line. Her accommodation has been specially arranged with all the recent improvements for the comfort and convenience of passengers and is unsurpassed.

Precise date of sailing will be advertised hereafter.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 14, 1882.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,
Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,
The most efficient yet invented.

		Cash prices. Rs. a.
No. 000	Half gallon size	9 0
,, 00	,, Wicker covered	11 0
,, 00	One and a half gallon size ..	11 0
,, 0	,, Wicker covered	14 0
,, 0	Two and a half gallon size ..	15 0
,, 1	Three and a half gallon size ..	20 0
,, 2	Five gallon size	27 0
,, 3	Six ,, ...	34 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters		40 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware ..		40 0
Cheavin's Pocket Filter..		5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER'S
SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs. as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1 12
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw ..	,, 250	4 0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw ..	,, 100	1 12
	,, 250	4 0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw ..	,, 100	2 0
	,, 250	4 0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape ,, ..	,, 250	5 8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	,, 250	4 8
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	,, 100	2 0
	,, 100	2 4
	,, 250	5 4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	,, 100	3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

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PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING,
THURSDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY,
AT 9 PRECISELY,
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

Mr. F. Merer, Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. B. O'Brien, &c., Miss Kate Thoburn, Miss Emma Markham.

To be followed at 10 o'clock by
A REGULAR FIX,
In which
MAJOR COWPER will appear.
Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. H. Brooks, Mr. B. O'Brien, &c., Mrs. Norville, Miss Emma Markham, Miss Minnie Nordt.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Private Box (to admit 4), Rs. 16; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4; Pit Stall, Rs. 2; Pit, Rs. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.
Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; performance commences at 9 p. m. (Bombay Time.)

STAGE MANAGER.....MR. F. MERER.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NEVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

VALENTINES!
VALENTINES!!
VALENTINES!!!
A large selection at
COOPER AND CO.,
MEADOW-STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

A PIANOFORTE, by COLLARD and COLLARD, viz.—A solid mahogany semi-grand seven octaves, patent repeater actions, in perfect condition. It is iron bound, and was built for this country only four years ago. Price, Rs. 850. Apply Mrs. NICHOLSON, The Limes, 34, Kirkee.

NOTICE is hereby given that R. A. DALLAS, Esq., has CONTRACTED to SELL his BUNGALOW, situate on the Malabar Hill, Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvie, and containing by admeasurement 4,225 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the private road of the said Bungalow and partly by the property of Mr. E. D. Sassoon, on the west by the private road, on the north by the property of Mr. E. D. Sassoon, and on the south by the property of Muncherji Framji Cama, and which said ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 31 & 146, and in the books of the Municipal Assessor under No. 146, and now in the occupation of R. B. Sedgwick, Esq. All persons having any claim upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, No. 5, Church Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim. Dated this 6th day of February, 1882.

TOBIN & ROUGHTON,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

LIST OF THROSTLE FOR SALE.

3 Throstle frames 300 spindles each...		900
3 Do. do. 288 do. ...		864
Total ...		1764

2½" lift, 2¾" distance with lifting plates.
Top and under clearers.
Spindles driven by bands.
Bottom oiling plates flat creets.
Driven in middle and gallos pullies.
Flyers and Bobbins, one full set.
All complete and in full working order.

For further particulars apply to
WM. WATSON & CO.,
28, APOLLO-STREET,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

SPECIAL care is taken to secure accuracy and despatch in dispensing
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a light LANDAU. Address "X. Y." *Gazette* Office.

COPYING CLERK WANTED, good and quick handwriting necessary. Apply to "M.," this office.

MRS. PRYER, Milliner and Dress-maker, Ladies own materials made up. Feathers cleaned, curled, and dyed.—8, Meadow-street.

IF you are hunting for best English made Clocks, Chiming or Calendar, please apply at P. FRAMJEE, 16, Forbes-street, Fort.

FRESH arrival of Ulsters and long Overcoats, which are most useful garments for travelling on Railways and at Sea.—S. Greenblatt and Co., Bombay.

JUST received a new consignment of best French and comfortable ladies' shoes and Sailors fancy and plain children suits. S. Greenblatt & Co. Bombay.

BOARD and Lodging.—One or two young ladies can be accommodated with comfortable apartments with a small family, Fort. Apply "X.Y.Z." *B. G.* office.

DAWSON'S PRIME, Re. 1-12 per 100. A consignment just received, specially manufactured to ensure a mild & free smoke. Howard & Co., 30 Medows St.

BEST Cup or Breakfast wine, Petit Medoc Claret per doz. qts. Rs. 9-8 and Pints Rs. 5-8 per doz. Barton & Co., Wine and General Merchants, Meadow St.

THE HAIR-CUTTING SALOON managed by J. MANOLESCU, No. 3, Meadow-street, Fort.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE-OIL.—Apply to W. M. MACAULAY and Co., who hold the only stock of this brand in Bombay.

WANTED, a first-class certificated ENGINEER for a COTTON SPINNING MILL. Apply with certificates to "E." care of this paper.

UNPARALLELED CHEROOTS and CIGARS. Nowhere but at Dalal's. They are pure and delicious.—N. C. DALAL, No. 6, Church Gate Street.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Billiard-table manufacturers, have every requisite for BILLIARD and Bagatelle Tables at their premises. 18, Marine-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, an English NURSE, to accompany a lady and family to England in March. Must be a good sailor. Address Mrs. J. W. GARDINER, Gurdaspur.

WANTED, a thoroughly experienced DRESSMAKER, for the North-West and Hill Station. Address, stating terms and references, to D. F., office of this Paper.

WANTED, a furnished HOUSE on Malabar Hill, for one month or six weeks from 1st March. Apply to JAMES G. SMITH, care of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

MORE than 800 SEWING-MACHINES and all their spare parts always in stock. Needles, Re. 1 a doz. Shuttles Rs. 2 each. Machines thouroughly cleaned and repaired. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Griffin's Sparkling PALE ALE, Rs. 6 per dozen quarts and Rs. 4 per doz. pints. Large discount allowed to Messes and Clubs. Apply to RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE and Co., 1, Forbes-street, Fort.

LOST, on Feb. 2, two Share Certificates of the New Indian Press Co. standing in the name of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy, and Nos. 937, 38. Anybody bringing the same to the Office of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee, opposite the Cathedral, will be rewarded.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PARMESAN CHEESE, in bottles, Eleme Figs and Turkish delight, in 1lb. boxes, PEARSE, 23, Apollo Street, and 28, Rampart Row.

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TRUNKS, BAGS, & DRESSING CASES.

	Rupees.
TRUNKS, OVERLAND—	
Iron Frames, bound and covered with stout Japanned canvas, from 27 to 36 inches in length	22 to 27
Ditto, superior quality, from 33 to 36 inches do.	50 to 60
Solid Leather, Brass, Brass rivetted, Brass corner pieces, best finish throughout ...	60 to 90
TRUNKS, IRON—	
Scarborough, Grained Oak, very strong, from 24 to 30 inches in length	14 to 25
Southport, Brass "patent-safety" fastenings binding the lid closely down the whole length of the Trunk, making same very secure, 21 to 30 inches in length	18 to 30
CABIN BAGS—	
Stout Japanned Canvas, opening at the top, has enclosures for Boots, Slippers, &c., and a tray for Linen, very handy	34 to 40
PORTMANTEAUX—	
Solid Leather, best quality and workmanship, 22 to 27 inches long	36 to 50
Ditto with expanding top and straps, 24 inches long	44 to 48
Basil Leather, very good and strong, 22 to 27 inches long	22 to 30
Tan Canvas, leather bound, 22 to 27 inches long	19 to 25
BAGS—	
Hand Travelling Tan Canvas opening wide, well finished, with good serviceable locks	14 to 25
Hand Travelling Morocco or Russia leather, well finished with outside pocket.....	14 to 36
BAGS, GLADSTONE—	
Collapsing, when not full, Tan Canvas	22 to 34
Ditto in plain Hide or Black Leather	30 to 50
BAGS, LADIES'—	
Hand Travelling, in Morocco or Russia Leather, well finished with silk or calf linings, opening wide	10 to 30
Hand Travelling, with outside pocket	20 to 40
Ditto with Nickel mounts, very handsome	20 to 40
BAGS, COURIER OR MONEY—	
Tan Canvas, with the latest improvements in locks and straps, outside pockets	7 to 12
Morocco ditto ditto ditto	7 to 15
AIR TIGHT CASES—	
Best stout Japanned Tin, Brass bolts, good locks, for Uniforms, &c.	18 to 34
HAT CASES—	
Leather, Japanned or Tanned Canvas	11 to 15
HAT COMPENDIUMS—	
Leather, &c., with space for cellars, &c.	27 to 30
DRESSING BAGS—	
"Acme Bag," fitted for Ladies' or Gentlemen's use, so constructed that fittings may be removed at pleasure, and when inserted may be so closed up that the Bag is useful as an ordinary travelling bag, with plated Nickel or Silver capped bottles, &c., Tan canvas cover	145 to 280
"Ne Plus ultra" Bag fitted for Ladies' or Gentlemen's use, with toilet arrangements in a convenient outside pocket, readily accessible	75 to 115

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BLACK FELT HATS
FOR EVENING WEAR.

LIGHT in weight, of the newest and most approved shapes, and made specially to stand the climate of the East.

Price, Rs. 9-8.

Less 10 per Cent Discount to Cash Purchasers.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

THIS DAY,
STOCK-TAKING SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS.
WOOLLEN DRESS MATERIALS

Reduced to 4 as., 6 as., 8 as., 10 as., 12 as., Re. 1-0, Re. 1-8 per yard.

FURNITURE CHINTZES
REDUCED TO 4 ANNAS PER YARD.

PATTERNS POST FREE.

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ESPLANADE HOTEL,
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THE HOMEWARD SEASON, 1882.

HOAR & CO. {NEW TRAVELLING KIT.} HOAR & CO.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits, useful for morning wear ...	10	0	to 18	0
Overland Suits ...	25	0	to 30	0
Warm Home-spun and Cheviot ...	35	0	to 45	0
Warm Overcoats ...	40	0	to 50	0
Do. Ulsters ...	55	0	to 65	0
Cardigan Jackets for Continental Travelling ...	10	0	to 12	0
Dressing Gowns ...	10	0	to 25	0
Sleeping Suits ...	7	0	to 18	0
Pyjamas, ready for wear ...	18	0		
White Shirts ...	23	0	to 32	0
Printed Cambric Shirts .. (per half-dozen.)	30	0		
Oxford Cloth Shirts ... (per half-dozen.)	36	0		
Wove Flannel Shirts (per half-dozen.)	52	0		
Silk and Wool Shirts .. (per half-dozen.)	54	0		
Spun Silk Shirts (per half-dozen.)	72	0		
Under Vests, Gauze (per half-dozen.)	14	0		

	Rs.	a.
Warm Lamb's-wool Vests...	7	8
Do. Pants, ,, ...	8	8
Do. Socks ,, ... dozen	20	0
Cotton Socks ,,	10	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ... ,,	5	0
Linen-Faced Collars, dozen...	9	12
Do. Cuffs ,, ...	1	4
Do. Fronts ,,	1	4
Irish Linen Collars ,, ...	6	12
Gloves, Warm, per pair ...	2	0
Mitts, do. ...	1	12
Warm Mufflers ,, ...	2	0
Braces ,, ...	1	8
Scarfs for Pin, each ...	1	12
Do. to tie ...	1	12
Soft Tweed Hats, Rs. 4-8 to	5	12
Travelling Caps, Ear Flaps...	4	8
Felt Hats, all shapes ...	8	0
Rugs, Warm, Witney ...	16	8
Scotch Mauds, Rs. 25 to	40	0
Travelling Pillows ...	2	0
English Horsehair or Feather	7	8
Cases for above, each...	1	4
Cork Mattrasses ...	22	0
Travelling Baths, with Baskets, to form Trunk ...	35	0

	Rs.	a.
Trunks, Overland ...	27	0
Solid Leather, Rs. 50 to...	90	0
Trunks for Railway ...	18	0
Bags, Portmanteau, Rs. 9 to ...	13	0
Do. Soiled-Linen ...	5	12
Do. Black-Hide ...	12	0
Do. Gladstone ...	30	0
Do. do. Dressing ...	72	0
Do. Ladies do. ...	75	0
Belts for Money 3-12 and	5	8
Do. Cholera ...	3	8
Dressing Cases, Solid Leather, Gents' ...	26	0
Chairs, Folding, Rs. 6-8 to ...	12	0
Purses, Leather ...	2	0
Do. Sovereign Boxes ...	3	0
Bath Sponges ...	3	8
Do. Bags ...	2	0
Soap, Marine, 3 tablets ...	1	4
Do. Toilet ...	1	0
Soap-Boxes, Metal ...	2	0
Canvas Shoes, per pair 6 8 to	8	8
Slippers ...	3	8
Rug Straps ...	3	0

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee,—12½ *per cent.*

HOAR & CO. THE TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS. BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, NESBIT-ROAD.

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For Prices, &c., see Catalogue and Monthly Price Lists.

AVELING & PORTER	...Steam Road Rollers.
"BOOMER" PRESSES	...For Clotton, Oil, Hides, &c.
BULL'S	...Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH,	Portable Engines, Agricultural Machinery, &c.
CROWLEY & CO.	...Patent Sanitary Carts.
DAVIS & PRIMROSE	...Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.
EDINGTON & SONS, T.	...Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
ENTWISTLE & KENYON	...Sudden Grip Vices.
FRENCH ASPHALTE CO. LD.	...Makers of Seyssel's Asphalte.
GWYNNE, J. & H.	..." Invincible" Centrifugal Pumps.
GRESHAM & CRAVENS	...Gifford's Injectors.
HODGSON & STEAD, LD.	...Weighing Machines, &c.
HOWARD'S	...Patent Roof Ventilators.
LEE & SONS'	...Celebrated Portland Cement.
MOIR CRANE & CO.,	...Patent Lubricating Oils for Cylinders, Valves, Spindles, &c.
MORTON & CO. (LD.) FRANCIS,	Wire Fencing Ornamental Gates, &c.
PROCTOR & WALLIS'	...Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
RANSOME & CO., A.	...Wood Working Machinery.
SILICATE PAINT CO.	...Silicate Charlton Paints, Enamels, &c.
WILSON & CO., ALEX.	...Launch

...ISTS.

...still ... European Banking ... Calcutta report the market ... stringent, and at home money still ... clear with apparently a good deal of distrust. Our local Stock and Share market has been on the whole in an improved position, and Spinning Mill shares especially have been in active demand ever since last mail left. The expectation of good dividends from most of the Mills has created a strong disposition to invest in them, and the advance in the shares of Mill Companies runs from Rs. 25 to even Rs. 50 per share.

Exports are still active, and shipments large. Cotton from the Oomrawuttee districts arrives freely, and a fair business has been done in it from day to day, at slight fluctuations. Bengals are also coming in, in moderate quantities. Reports of the Broach, Dhollera, and other crops are still favourable, and confirm the anticipation of large shipments during the next month or two.

Freights have been fairly steady without much alteration in rates. The demand for tonnage being pretty well balanced by the supply.

Imports. The up-country advices are good, but business is restricted by the light money market. However, fair clearances are going on from the bazaar at current rates.

Exchange to-day is a shade higher than last mail, and in the interval was a little higher still, specially for long-dated paper, owing to the highest rate of discounts wired out from London. There seems great confidence in the permanence of the present comparatively high level of the Rupee, and there are sellers now for many months forward at only a slight reduction on present rates.

Piece Goods and Yarns.—We last mail noticed an improved demand, especially from the North-West; and it still to some extent continues, but dear money prevents its proper development. There have during the week also been heavy arrivals of Indented goods, and the hands of the dealers are still full, or rather overweighted with stock, and this makes them ready sellers at current quotations. However, the market is at least no worse in any position, and notwithstanding the dear money, the clearances to up-country markets are now going on at a considerably larger and more satisfactory rate.

Copper and Yellow Metal do not so far improve. Indeed, our quotations are again a shade lower. The sudden fluctuations wired from home give the regular dealers little confidence in the stability of the rise, and till old stocks are quite exhausted, a consumptive demand at an advance at all equal to the prices at home cannot be expected to spring up. Quotations are on the whole very nominal, and we give now Copper Braziers Rs. 49-8, and Yellow Metal Rs. 39-8.

Spelter is in the same position as we have advised for some time past. Heavy in stock with a longuid demand. We quote best brands of English Hard Rs. 8-6.

Coals.—There is no change in the position of the market for this article, both importers and buyers are alike operating with great caution. We quote prices as before :—

Davison's West Hartely per ton Rs. 13½ to Rs. 13¾, alongside.
Welsh Hartely ..... „ 12½ to „ 12¾ do.
Cardiff ..... „ 11 to „ 11½ do.

Cotton.—The home advices for this staple have not varied much during the week. Spot prices have been only barely steady, but arrivals seem to have been in good demand, and even a shade higher. The visible supply of Surats is now large, and the crops on the ground and in the districts which do not come into statistics as yet are also no doubt in excess of last season. The Continent of Europe is not doing its usual amount at this season, so that most of the business is now for Liverpool. It sells there to arrive however pretty freely, and no doubt what induces operations is that new crop Surats can be brought to arrive at fully ¼d. per lb. under the spot quotations, while with Americans it is just the reverse. Futures of these are higher than spot. For those, therefore, who wish to anticipate the market, Suratmere arrive no doubt ... [illegible] ... demand ... [illegible] ... and it was much more ... [illegible] ... business was done for the next two ... at about a rupee over our last mail's quota... There was good demand for Omras at ... for Good and Rs. 187 for Fully Good ... for New Broach to arrive Good ... [illegible] ... March and Rs. 238 ... [illegible] ... Rs. 240 sellers, ... [illegible] ... Dhollera quiet ... [illegible] ... Yesterday ... [illegible] ... about ... [illegible] ... the quotations of the 3rd for Oc... The latter being done at Rs. 230 ... 224 for April deliveries. To-day ... advices from Liverpool are ... Dhollera are down to ... or even a shade lower than last mail, without much dispositions to operate on the part of buyers. For forward delivery not much is done, but prices are firmer. During the week a moderate business has been done in Bengals at our quotations, and there have also been a few transactions in the better grades of Dhollera for forward delivery.

Shipments and Receipts for the week as also for the years to date compare as follows with last season :—

	1882.	1881.
Receipts from 31st Jan. to 6th Feb. ..	41,536	24,315
Do. from 1st do. do.	201,495	124,292
Shipments from 1st to 7th Feb.	24,462	32,168
Do. do. 1st Jan. to 7th Feb. ..	175,847	74,131
Afloat in Harbour	37,735	18,711

The current quotations of the day are as follows :—

Broach Good, March delivery	Rs.	226
Hingunghat, Good Ready	„	213
Oomrawuttee do.	„	192
Do. Fully Good Fair	„	182
Do. Good Fair Ready	„	177
Akote Best Ready	„	202
Bhownagar, Good April	„	193
Dhollera do. do.	„	192
Bengals, Fine	„	175
do. Fully Good	„	165
Good	„	155
Fully Good Fair	„	150

Wheat, under the influence of duller markets in Europe, does not maintain its value.

Receipts and shipments, however, still keep large, and are as follows :—

	1882. Cwt.	1881. Cwt.
Receipts from 31st Jan. to 6th Feb.	234,441	78,828
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th Feb.	1,317,160	433,016
Shipments from 1st Feb. to 7th Feb.	267,188	145,170
Do. 1st Jan. to 7th Feb.	1,970,190	545,203

It will be seen from the above that our shipments of this article for little more than five weeks of the new year reach the enormous total of nearly 2 millions cwts. or 100,000 tons.

Seeds are also dull at home, and in consequence prices here are weaker. Receipts and shipments for the time of the year continue in a fair scale. For Linseed they are, viz. :—

	1882.	1881.
Receipts from 1st January to 6th February	93,855	85,712
Shipments do. 7th do.	84,059	139,562

We quote Linseed Rs. 5-10 to Rs. 5-11, Guzerat Rape Rs. 5-13, and Gingelly Rs. 31 to Rs. 32.

Government Rupee Paper, which closed for the mail week at 100 7-16 to 100½ for 4 per cents., was on the 3rd in good demand, and advanced to 100¾. At this to 100 11-16 it has been very steady ever since. Small lots have been sold middle March delivery as high as Rs. 101¼.

Bank shares are firm. Bank of Bombay was sold at 742½, and at the rate there are many buyers but no sellers.

Press and *Land* and *Miscellaneous* shares are all fully firm, and in a few cases a little higher.

Spinning Mills shares have been daily in strong demand ever since the mail left. There have been many buyers and few sellers, and almost every day some advance has been established. The advance in some of the shares is now very considerable. Bhownugger Mills have advanced from Rs. 800 to Rs. 850, United from Rs. 975 to Rs. 1,000, Dhurrumsey from Rs. 500 to Rs. 555, Hyderabad from Rs. 1,125 to Rs 1,175, Jewraz Balloo from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,065, Khatao Muccunjee from Rs. 950 to Rs. 1,005, Manockjee Petit from Rs. 1,375 to Rs. 1,425, Morarjee Goculdas from Rs. 1,205 to Rs. 1,250, National from Rs. 910 to Rs. 950, Sholapore from Rs. 1,075 to Rs. 1,140, Soonderdas from Rs. 970 to Rs. 1,000, and Victoria from Rs. 825 to Rs. 920.

Exchange opened quiet, and Bank Bills were a shade easier after last mail left, but as advices came from home of a difficult money market, it hardened up again and long-dated Mercantile Paper advanced about 1-16d., 6 months' Credits being quoted on Monday 1s. 9 1-32d., and 6 months' Credits 1s. 9d. Under better accounts of the English money market, however, this advance has been lost again, and we close very much as last mail, viz. :—

	Telegraph.	Demand.	3 months'	4 months'
Bank Bills..	1s. 8 3-32d.	1s. 8 7-32d.	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8 17-32d.
	3 months'	6 months'		
Credits ..	1s. 8 11-32d.	1s. 8 29-32d.		
Documents .	1s. 8 23-32d.	1s. 8 31-32d.		
France ..	2·18	2·20½.		

There has been some enquiry for demand drafts on Calcutta (where money seems even tighter and Exchange higher than it is here), and 1-16 to 3-32 premium has been paid for them. For forward 3 months' Credits have been placed, April and May, at 9-16, and Bank demand drafts can be got March-April 1s. 8 3-16d., May-June 1s. 8 5-32d., and June-July at 1s. 8¼d.

This afternoon the market for Spinning shares is weaker. The advance of yesterday is not maintained, and Rs. 5 to even in some cases Rs. 20 lower than our quotations would have to be taken to make sales. However, at these reductions there are many buyers.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	000	50	12½	5p. ct.	742½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	825
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	690
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2 do.	103

LAND COMPANIES.

Freere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c.....	1,750	2,000	2,000		24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 60	785
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	212½

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	68-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 hares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	825
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	410 1,000
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	40	475
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	25 p.s.	475
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	435
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	56
Dholera Press and Ginning Co.....	500	1,880	1,880	50	930
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,030xd.
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,700
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	45 p.s.	525
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 33	450
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	317½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	192½
Prince of W. Press ..	120	.....	1,500	235	1,825
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,050
Suesoon Press Co.....	300	500	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co.....	450	00	all	50	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	320
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	145
New issue	..	100	40	..	67
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	30 p. s	590
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	...	Rs. 50	880
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	850
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	765
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	925
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	555
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	Rs. 25	690
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	610 xd.
Golam Baba S. Co....	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,0
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,175
Jafar Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,055
Khandeish	700	1,000	1,000	30	935
Khatao Muckunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,005
Madras United	300	1,000	1,000	100 p. s.	2,125
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 40	950
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,425
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	2224
Morarjee Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,250
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	955
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,050
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	785
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	35	365
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,350
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,140
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	55	700
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	920
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	100	440
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c	150 135
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,225
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	100
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co..	500	500	300	90	375
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	17
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company.	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.a. Rs. 100	1,070
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000 A	10	6	..	2½
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	100
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	950
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	175 pm.
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	10 nl.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited..	42,000		25	..	10

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 14
Gold Mohurs	27
Mexican Dollars	224
Five-Franc Pieces	231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ bottereses	107
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	1965
Ditto ditto 23 Standard	1815
Ditto Gold 100 touch	18
Pekin Gold Bars	19

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of Traffic for the week ending 4th Feb. 1882.

Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	64,994	0	0
Merchandise	1,08,936	0	0
Telegraph	593	0	0
Other Receipts	200	0	0
Total Rs.	1,74,745	0	0

Corresponding week in Feb. 1881.
Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	60,536	0	0
Merchandise	1,17,936	0	0
Telegraph	651	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Total Rs.	1,79,623	0	0
Decrease	4,878	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer St. Albans, 1,315 tons, Captain H. Campbell, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

The steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Coast and Cutch with 159 deck passengers.

The steamer Pehlwan, 101 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Bhownuggur, with a general cargo, and 410 deck passengers.

The steamer William Symington, 1,323 tons, Captain G. Hallett, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Cardiff in ballast. The vessel is consigned to McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

The steamer Arago, 1,061 tons, Captain L. Jones, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Liverpool (2nd January) with a cargo of 1,400 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Africa, 1,317 tons, Captain C. C. Thomson, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. Bayley, R. A., Mr. Harrison, Miss A. P. Rodrigues, Asst. Apothecary Rodrigues, two women and one infant, Mr. Morris, and 82 deck.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Deccan, 2,151 tons, Captain W. A. Seaton, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from London, brought the following cargo :—36 packages papers, 2 drums varnish, 144 packages piece-goods, 63 packages stationary, 437 cases wine, 36 cases cochineal, 2 packages glassware, 2 packages steel, 1 case gold thread, 6 cases perfumery, 41 cases whiskey, 109 boxes candles, 57 bundles iron pipes, 10 drums oil, 605 boxes silver, 6 cases sewing machines, 10 cases medicines, 40 packages iron wire, 67 cases provisions, 5 cases capsules, 27 packages colours and paints, 17 packages empty bottles, 8 cases toys, 11 cases boots, 10 cases cheese, 92 bales twist, 52 cases copper, 45 packages hardware, 11 bundles ivory, 10 bundles buckets, 40 casks beer, 60 cases champagne, 7 cases glass, 3 bags potatoes, 29 cases tea, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Arago (s).....	Jones	Liverpool, Jan. 2.
	Oorun (s).....	Nacoda	Cutch, Feb. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	St. Albons (s)	Campbell ..	Liverpool.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	C. & Bhownuggur.
	Africa (s).....	Thomson....	C. & Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Deccan, to China, &c.
Steamer Pachambha, to K. C. and Kurrachee.
Steamer Oorun, to C. and Cutch.
Steamer William Symington, to Marseilles.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
5	Camotia (s)	London.
6	Tibre (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.		
6	Tibre (s)	Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—February 7.

From Liverpool.

Adirondock (s)—26 barrels glassware, Liliadhur Toolsidass 72 packages glassware, Sultanally Abdoolally.
City of Baltimore (s)—200 kegs iron nails, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 4 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Hispania (s)—11 cases whiskey, S. C. Kotewal and Co.
Italia (s)—56 cases stout, Jamsetjee Framjee; 200 kegs red lead, Hemraj Khimjee.
Chancellor (s)—21 casks whiskey, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla; 4 puncheons whiskey, Treacher and Co; 181 cases whiskey, Manockjee Bhicajee.

From London.

Glendariel (s)—20 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Normandy (s)—20 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co; Arden Cancel, 100 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Coriolanus—100 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Poona (s)—6 cases brandy and 6 cases whiskey, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla.

From Bordaux.

Sumatra (s)—23 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 8.

For Liverpool.

Magnificent—500 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 31½ cwts baidanuts and 21½ cwts myrabollams, Khuttow Ludha.
Chandos—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Clan Alpine (s)—2 cwts goat hair, M. Moolchund; 55 bales wool, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy; 1 bale cotton, Moorarjee Sewjee; 200 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 117 bales cotton, Canjee Jetha; 44 bales cotton, Allana Munjee; 61 bales cotton, Heerjee Manuck; 225 cwts myrabolams, Corra Cullian; 74 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput.
St. Albans (s)—400 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 9 bales cotton and 69 bales wool, C. J. Khambatta and Co; 50 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Bretton Hall (s)—130 bales wool, Ismoodee Khuttow; 56 bales cotton, Jetha Runchor; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.
Liscard (s)—800 cwts wheat, Heerjee Manock; 250 bales cotton, John Marshall; 800 cwts wheat, Nursey Khetsee; 800 cwts wheat, Velljee Shamjee; 800 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee.
Alvah (s)—300 cwts massoor dal, Goolamally Sallabhoy; 331½ cwts myrabolams, Jaitha Purshotum; 466 bales cotton, Heeralall Tribhowandass & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Khetsee Mooljee; 500 bales cotton, John Marshall; 1,000 cwts wheat, Hunsraj Pudumsee; 785 cwts myrabolams, Khuttow Mathoora; 56 bales cotton, Vussonjee Mooljee; 39 bales cotton, Ghella Luckumsee; 1,600 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 500 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore & Co.
City of Baltimore (s)—75 cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jaithance; 90 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 100 bales cotton, Felly and Co.; 51 bales cotton, Veerjee Pairaj; 12 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.; 400 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 3 bales carpets, Pragjee Heerjee.
Adirondock (s)—38 cwts coir yarn, Hurridas Goculdass.
Silverdale (s)—800 cwts wheat, Dhunraj Dosee; 1,600 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co.; 43 cwts myrabolams and 13 bales rags, Wardle and Co.

For London.

Siam (s)—23 cwts olibanum, Maneckjee Luckumsey; 5 bales skins, N. Jehangier; 9 bales hides, Mahomed Allana; 9 bales hides and skins, Rahimbhoy Fazul; 150 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Damjee; 1,999¾ cwts bones and 14,000 cwts wheat, F. Mascotti and Co.; 320 cwt olibanum, Ally Mahomed Hasanm.
Simoom (s)—150 bales cotton, F. Sauquet & Co.

For Dunkirk.

Blagdon (s)—46,000 cwts. wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Hull.

Khalif (s)—3,211 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

Lord Derby (s)—350 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 985 cwts gingelly seed and 1,971 cwts linseed, R. Ruph and Co.
Italia (s)—81 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

For Marseilles.

Sapphire (s)—224 cwts. wheat, Cursotjee, Nuthoobhoy and Co; 9,000 cwts gingelly seed, 4,800 cwts wheat and 7,500 cwts groundnuts 2,750 cwts mowra seed and 1,607 cwts mowraflower, Ralli Brothers.
Italia (s)—2,400 cwts. linseed, 1,950 cwts. groundnuts and 8,400 cwts gingelly seed, E. Spinner & Co.

For Hongkong.

Zambesi (s)—165 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 50 bales twist, Haiee Essac Ellias; 51 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 51 bales cotton, N. B. Mody and Co; 69 bales cotton, Shreeram Luchmeenaron.

FEBRUARY 8.

For Liverpool.

Magnificent (s)—200 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 57 bales cotton, Wasjee Bhimjee; 250 cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jaithance; 225 cwts myrabolams, Goculdass JaithanJee.
Clan Alpine (s)—25 cwts coir yarn, James Scott and Co; 41 bales cotton, Goculdass Premjee; 300 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer and Co; 55 bales cotton, Bhozraj Nurpall; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, E. Khalla.
St. Albons (s)—200 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co 300 bales cotton, John Marshall.
Bretton Hall (s)—1,000 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.
Liscard (s)—1,200 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Dewjee Nanjee; 1,200 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 165 bales hemp, J. Vulubdass; 125 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 50 bales cotton, Bhowanjee Malsee; 50 bales cotton Mooljee Velljee and Co; 50 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 66 bales cotton, Khanjee Pangjee; 122 bales cotton, Vondichund Jaittadas; 55 bales cotton, Tricomjee Mooljee and Co; 104 cwts wheat, Motichund Jaitha; 58 bales cotton, Mooljee Gowrjee and Co.
Alvah (s)—1,400 cwts wheat, Ghella Bharmull; 44 bales wool, Ghella Bharmull; 31 bales cotton, Jaitha Purshotum; 72 bales cotton, Moorarjee Poonjee; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 125 bales cotton, Coovercjee Lilladhur; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 300 cwts massoor dall, Sallabhoy Rahimbhoy; 1,000 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput; 800 cwts wheat, Coovercjee Nurse; 400 cwts wheat, Vurdhmon Govindjee; 3123 cwts myrabolams, Jaitha Purshotum; 65 bales cotton, Amerchund Lalljee; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 125 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsidass; 31 bales wool, Dewjee Vussonjee; 200 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.
Silverdale (s)—400 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Narondass; 260 bales cotton, Panachund Jewarchund; 75 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee; 36 bales wool, Gordhundass Toolseedass.
Ardendeck (s)—800 cwts wheat, Versee Dewsee; 93 cwts wheat, Bhozraj Nurpall and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Benn, Ashley and Co; 125 cwts coir yarn, Jewandass Vulubdass.
Chandos—800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For London.

Siam (s)—456 bales cotton, 1,090 bags coffee, 110 boxes tea, 159 cases ginger 6 cases cardamoms, and 13 cases gumkins, The P. and O. Co; 7½ cwts fishmaws, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed; 130 cwts olibanum, Ruzubally Ally Ruza.
Simoom (s)—803 cwts wheat, Vulubdass Runchordass; 150 cwts poppyseed, S. M. Cozroney; 11 bales hides, D. Hormusjee and Co; 28 cases hides, Ramoobhoy Russoolbhoy; 24 bales hides, Natha Essa; 10 bales hides, Ludhabhoy Tarmahamed; 555 cwts myrabolams and 44 cwts saw vonnica, Dewjee Nanjee; 1,030 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee; 37½ cwts dry ginger and 8 cases peacock feathers, Goolamally Sallabhoy; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 800 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Gibraltar.

Propitious (s)—750 cwts linseed, E. Spinner and Co.

For Venice.

Hydaspes (s)—7 cases indigo, W. M. Macaulay and Co.

For Genoa.

Lord Derby (s)—50 bales cotton, Quass and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Marseilles.

Italia (s)—69 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, F. Mascotti and Co; 15 cwts gingellyseed, E. Chyrsal and Co.
Sapphire (s)—16 cases indigo, Volkart Brothers.

For Alexandria.

Hydaspes (s)—3 bundles silk, David Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Deccan (s)—434 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, Sajumbhoy Dattoo; 26 bales cotton, G. H. J. Mahomed; 125 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 50 bales twist, S. N. Talatee and Co; 50 bales twist, Hunnath Roopjee; 300 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co; 31 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Chutteo; 81½ cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, G. H. J. Mahomed; 28 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co; 58 cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, Rehemanbhoy Rahimbhoy; 28 cwts olibanum and 25½ cwts chysalse, M. Jewraj; 32½ cwts olibanum, Cassom Soomar; 103 cwts olibanum and 130 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram.
Zambesi (s)—257 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmidass; 24 bales cotton, Napchund Chansookrai; 56 bales cotton, Ramgopail Foolchund; 151 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta; 45 bales twist, V. Manchund; 153 bales twist, H. A. Esmail and Co; 13 bales twist, Dadabhoy Heerajee; 63 bales cotton, Ameerchund Deepchund; 80 cwts sumadastone and 8 cwts camba stones, F. Moosabhoy.

For Shanghai.

Deccan (s)—25 cwts raisins and 36 cwts fennelseed, Currimbhoy Ebram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 7.

Steel, Major, 25th Punjaub N. I., from leave, from England.
Sharp, Major, 16th Madras N. I., from leave, from England.
Seton, Major, R. E., from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—February 7.

Evans, Lieut.-Col., Bengal Infantry, on leave, to England.

February 8.

Courtenay, Lieut., Ord. Dept., from leave, to Ahmedabad.
Steel, Major, 25th Punjaub N. I., from leave, to Ferozepore.
Collis, Surg. Major, to join, to Meean Meer.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. Hewett, B. V. R. C. Bombay, February 9.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 11th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 5-30 p. m. (Madras time). Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. All Members are requested to attend. Members if punctual will be supplied with tram tickets at Byculla, Grant-road, Girgaum, and Colaba.

The usual monthly Committee Meeting will take place on Monday, the 19th instant, at Head Quarters at 5-45 p. m. Madras Time. All Members are invited to attend.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

HIGH COURT.—February 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

450-79—Craigie, L. and O.—C. A. Turner vs. Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)
For Consent Decree.

172-81—Ardesir and H. Sorabjee Morwanjee Mistry vs Meherbai; Prescot and W.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

446-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs Trickumjee Velljee and others—J. B. and D. P., and G., and J. Macfarlane.—Part heard.

487-79—J. Macfarlane—Motivow and others vs Cassibai—Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.

157-81—Muljee and B—Tribhowandas Purshotumdas vs Nursidas Jitram—Hearn, C. and L.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

339-81—Macfarlane and G.—Ahmed Somjee vs Chunda Ramjee and others—Nanu and H. and R. M. Sayani—Part heard.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

THOMAS—February 7th, at Ahmedabad, the wife of James George Thomas, Telegraph Master, Government Telegraph Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SIMPSON—EVERIST—February 7th, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, assisted by the Rev. R. F. Winter, James Moncreiff, second son of the late Archibald Moncrieff, Simpson, formerly of Nellore, to Eliza, daughter of the late George Everist, of Hoo, near Rochester, Kent.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

RATTON—February 4th, at Chittoor, the wife of Surgeon-Major Jas. J. L. Ratton, M. D., of a son.
THOMPSON—February 4th, the wife of Mr. R. W. Thompson, C. E., of a son.

DEATH

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 8, 5-6 P. M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8 1-16d. received in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 50 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52 1-16d. per ounce ; market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 84 ; Four-and-a-half ditto, 90¼.

RUMOURED REVOLT OF HERAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 8.

A report reaches the *Civil and Military Gazette* from Kabul that Abdul Kudus Khan, Governor of Herat, has refused the Amir's orders to give up the Governorship and proceed to Kandahar, of which place the Amir has appointed him Governor. Kudus says Isa Khan appointed him Governor of Herat, and that he will not move without his orders. The Amir, on receiving this reply, ordered Abdul Ghias Khan, Kudus' brother, now in Kabul, to be beheaded, and he was accordingly executed.

Herat is in open revolt. A force of all three arms has been ordered to proceed from Kabul to suppress the rebellion. Rumours are current that Ayoub Khan is making renewed attempts on Kandahar (!) He will doubtless take advantage of the new aspect of affairs at Herat.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

MR. BRADLAUGH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

On Mr. Bradlaugh advancing towards the table of the House of Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote moved that he should not be allowed to take the oath in view of the former resolution. Sir William Harcourt moved the previous question, and advised that Mr. Bradlaugh should be allowed to swear, subject to the decision of a court of law. Mr. Gladstone supported this view. Mr. Bradlaugh, speaking from the bar of the House, declared explicitly that the oath was binding on his conscience. On a division the motion was carried against the Government by 286 votes against 228.

Mr. Bradlaugh then withdrew, after having protested against the decision.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The House of Lords have voted the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, after a short debate.

The Marquis of Salisbury said that he trusted our concert with France in Egypt would not interfere with England's momentous interests in that country. His Lordship also said it was necessary to beware of anything threatening our road to India whilst Russia was at the gates of Herat. Earl Granville in reply vindicated the policy of the Government.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THE ARREST OF THE IRISH MEMBERS.

The House of Commons negatived the motion for a Select Committee on the arrest of the Irish members.

ALTERATIONS IN PARLIAMENTARY RULES.

Gladstone gave notice of certain alterations in parliamentary rules by which *clotûre* will be voted if supported by 200 members.

THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE ROYAL SPEECH.

The House of Commons have adjourned the debate on the address in reply to the Royal Speech.

THE PROPOSED CLOTURE FOR THE COMMONS.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

With reference to Mr. Gladstone's proposed alterations in parliamentary rules, *clotûre* will be voteable by a bare majority, provided 200 members support it or under 40 oppose.

AFF[illegible]IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, FEB. 7.

[illegible]ment has approved of the [illegible] Chamber of Notables the [illegible]t, which the Khedive has [illegible]ary to international obliga-

[illegible]NCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 8.

[illegible]o.'s s. s. Malwa, with the out-[illegible]7th ult., left for Bombay at one [illegible]venna, for Galle and Calcutta, [illegible]orning.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

[illegible]otton market closed quiet. Surats

[illegible]otton market has been unchanged.

[illegible]	4 7-16
[illegible]er market has been quiet but steady	
[illegible]	5-10½
[illegible]	7
[illegible]t	6-10
3 per Cent. Consols for account	100¾
5 per cent. French Rentes	115f
Bar Silver	52
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84¾
4½ per cents. Do. [illegible]ssue about	101
Oriental Bank Shares	£10
Chartered Bank Shares	£23
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£18-10
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£49-10

Arrivals—Bessy Morris, Gwallor—Barnsley, Robert Dickenson, Hampshire, and Pekin.

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALEE, FEB. 8, 3-50 P. M.

H. M.'s Ruby, from Colombo, arrived to-day.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, FEBRUARY 7.
(Madras time.)

At 10 p.m.	76·1 Farht.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

„ 6 a.m.	72·5
„ 10 a.m.	79·0
„ 2 p.m.	85·1
„ 4 p.m.	84·4

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, the case in which Bal Gangadhar Tilak, one of the editors of the *Mahratta* newspaper, was charged with libelling Rao Bahadoor Mahadew Wassoodew Barve, the State Karbhari of Kolhapore, came on before Mr. Webb for further hearing. The complainant, in the course of his examination-in-chief, stated that he had the best interests of the Maharaja at heart, and that the aspersions cast upon him by a portion of the Native Press were false and malicious. A number of letters were put in to show chiefly that, so far as the personal superintendence of the Maharaja was concerned, Mr. Barve had always carried out the orders of his official superiors, instead of acting on his own responsibility. Dr. Murphy, who was for some time in attendance on the Maharaja, said that the Maharaja was suffering from melancholia accompanied with delusions, and he thought that the madness was now confirmed. The witness added that he always found Mr. Barve to be very well disposed to the afflicted prince. A witness named Waman Shivram Apte, who said that he was an occasional contributor to the *Mahratta* and *Kesari* newspapers, was next called and examined : after which the case was adjourned until Wednesday next.

THE Council of the Queen's College, Galway, has decided to recommend the University to confer the degree of 'LL. D. on Mr. Raymond West of the Bombay High Court.

MR. A. R. COLQUHOUN, who proposes to travel from Hongkong overland to Burmah, has arrived at the former place, and proceeded, according to the *Pioneer*, to set out on his journey on the 7th inst., accompanied by an interpreter and some ten coolies. Mr. Colquhoun, who is an officer of the Public Works Department, and has been for some time stationed in British Burmah, made an expedition into Zimmay in 1879. His present enterprise, it is stated, has been undertaken entirely of his own motion, having been neither planned nor countenanced by the Indian Government, though of course his journey has an interest for the authorities as being an attempt to open up a new trade route between China and Burmah.

THE force employed in the expedition to Nizamghat, the *Englishman* says, is still at that place. The inhabitants have shewn themselves, so far, peaceful, and if they continue to keep quiet, the expeditionary force will, in all probability, be withdrawn at the commencement of the rains.

THE last report on the administration of the land revenue states that the value of land in the Central Provinces has risen enormously. The extension of railways has led to a great rise in the value of agricultural produce, and consequently to the demand for the land. The fact is further illustrated by the eagerness with which landlords are seeking to have the full extent of their rights settled in the law courts.

SIX Shetland ponies arrived at Kurrachee in the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Patna on the 1st instant for His Highness the Nawab of Bahawulpore. The animals were purchased through the managers of the "Indian Co-operative Store."

THE reports of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending the 31st January are summed up in the following "General Remarks" :—In the Madras Presidency prospects generally continue good and the harvest is progressing. In Mysore, the Nizam's territories, and Berar standing crops are doing fairly well, but scarcity of water is felt in parts. In the Bombay Presidency the *rabi* is expected to be poor in three, districts and has failed in one taluk of Ahmednagar ; elsewhere it is generally good. In the Central Provinces the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue favourable. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain is now generally wanted for the standing crops : in the latter provinces the outturn of unirrigated lands is expected to be poor. In the Punjab there has been slight rain in parts, and prospects generally are good. From the Rajputana and Central India States, and from Assam and British Burma, no change is reported. In Coorg the threshing of rice has commenced, and coffee-picking has been completed.

SOMEONE, perhaps Sir Lepel Griffin himself, appears to have taken the trouble to refer to Abdul Rahman for proof of the contention that Major Waller Ashe's accounts of the Afghan war are pure fiction. It will be remembered that one of the letters in Major Ashe's collection purported to be a relation of the facts and incidents attending a personal adventure in which the writer is represented as having ventured on a shooting excursion to Charikar, 40 miles north of Kabul, and had an interview with Abdul Rahman, who had then just passed the Hindu Kush. A detailed description of what Sir Lepel Griffin pronounced to be a [illegible] interview was given. Abdur Rahman's own testimony has now been added to Sir Lepel Griffin's, the *Pioneer* states. The Amir declares "he saw no British officer at all until the interview at Zimma took place, that the conversation so elaborately reported as having occurred at Charikar is quite imaginary, and laughs at the idea of any Kafir going on a shooting expedition miles away from the British garrison."

NEWS has reached Calcutta, the *Englishman* states, that on the 17th ultimo the little village of the Lushai Chief, Lulserva, was surprised and attacked by a body of raiders belonging to another Lushai tribe. A number of Lulserva's men were killed in the fight that took place, his village was burnt down, and many head of cattle and several young girls, besides other *loot*, were taken away by the invaders. The matter is at present under the consideration of Government, as the raid in question occurred close to the British frontier.

THE proper purpose to which to devote the anticipated surplus of four millions, the *Civil and Military Gazette* thinks, would be, not the abolition or curtailment of the cotton duties, and not the reduction of military expenditure, but the reform of the military transport service. That service, remarks our contemporary, "is at this moment on an even more inefficient footing than it was before the outbreak of the war. And who can tell how soon the services of the department may not be required again ? To neglect this great question of transport, when Russian surveys are being pushed on to Herat, and when the principality is once more the theatre of rival factions, is to live in a fool's paradise. Is it too much to expect that an Indian Government which has at last succeeded in arresting the policy of retrogression and retaining the Kojuck as its military outpost, may take a second, and even more important, step by immediately setting the reorganisation of the transport service in train ?"

THE next officer to follow the departing footsteps of Generals Hutchinson and Fraser, it is stated, will be Major-General Crofton, late Major-General from the Royal (late Bengal) Engineers this month. As soon as General Crofton goes, it is probable, though not certain, that Major-General A. Cadell and Major-General H. W Gulliver will accept the bonus and pension offered under the re-opened Royal Warrant of September, 1878, for the retirement of general officers of the "Royal (late Indian) Artillery and Engineers." Both these officers might remain on after General Crofton's departure, but the risk of succeeding to colonel's allowances between March and September in the case of the first-named officer would be considerable. By coming in for colonel's allowance, the handsome bonus offered by the September, 1878, Warrant is lost ; whilst if General Cadell takes the bonus and pension, General Gulliver, unless he does likewise, runs the uncomfortable risk of losing the proffered bonus entirely by succeeding to the first vacancy in the list of officers holding colonel's allowances from the old Bengal Artillery.

WOULD-BE expounders of projected military changes, the *Pioneer* says, should be careful in their announcements founded on stray scraps culled from the Army Commission Report. Thus we are told that the ordering of the 3rd Bengal Infantry to Nowgong points to the creation of a brigade at that station, as was recommended by the Commission. As it happens, the military authorities have found that many difficulties would have to be met if, in connection with the Saugor district command, a brigade were formed at Nowgong, and the idea has been abandoned. In the recommendations which the Government of India have forwarded to the India Office these difficulties are detailed ; and it may be as well to state here, once for all, that the Viceroy and his advisers have in many other instances considerably modified the conclusions arrived at by the Army Commissions.

WE reproduce this morning from the *Madras Times* an interesting communication on the subject of opposition offered in the Madras Presidency by Orthodox Hindus to widow re-marriages. Some time ago we reported that two Hindu widows had been remarried at Rajahmundry. It now appears that the Sankavachary (a sort of Hindu Pope) has issued a bull declaring that "all those who went to the weddings for meals, for betel-leaves, or who assist in the cause, are hereby excommunicated." Some thirty families are named, as to whom it is ordered that "they shall not be received into other houses, and others are not permitted to enter their houses, on occasions of sorrow and joy, and they are not permitted to enter any temple until they undergo penance and drink our foot-water." The punishment decreed against the two bridegrooms and brides is still more harsh, the bull declaring that they "are entirely excommunicated, and can never be received back in society by any penance." The Sankavachary is stated to have "spiritual jurisdiction" in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, the Godavery, and the Kistna as far as Masulipatam, but over Sivites only, though he has sent his bull to Vishnuvites as well, and they, it is said, respect his decree. It is alleged that "a number of Government officials work secretly for this cause, and are determined to ruin those who dare make use of the liberty given to them by the Widow Marriage Act of 1856."

"We have," said the *Times* on Wednesday (January 18), with marked solemnity, "to announce under his own hand the withdrawal from the liberal ranks of more conspicuous and distinguished Whig [than Lord Zetland]—Earl Grey." But surely, comments the *Pall Mall Gazette*, this eminent Whig has been announcing his withdrawal from the Liberal ranks "under his own hand" for many years past. Whatever Mr. Gladstone said or did was quite sure to draw Lord Grey's fire. And it is worth remembering that even before Mr. Gladstone's star rose very far above the horizon Lord Grey made almost as many difficulties with Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston. There are some men, and men of vigorous critical powers too, who are never able to bring themselves to work in harness with other people, and Lord Grey has always been one of them.

THE English commander on the East India station, Admiral Gore Jones, has been the leader, the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes, in a demonstration which is greatly agitating French colonists and settlers in Madagascar. Admiral Jones, landing at the island, marched to the Royal residence, where he was cordially received by the Queen, spending a fortnight in and around the capital. It is stated that the object of the Admiral's visit was to arrange with the Queen a treaty which recognises her as Sovereign of the whole of Madagascar. Not only so, but she has ordered 35,000 Remington rifles from England, France, and America, and when these arrive four or five British ships will be sent to convey 35,000 Hovas to the west coast to bring the semi-independent tribe there under subjection, and make arrangements for directing all the west coast trade to the east. As the French have several trading stations on the west coast, they are naturally much excited and alarmed by the reported action of the English Admiral. Moreover, they claim that the Hova Queen has no jurisdiction over the west coast tribes, who are independent, and who at various times have presented stretches of their coast to France. We cannot conceive an English officer taking the action imputed to Admiral Gore Jones on his own responsibility ; even if the report is accurate, it appears to us that the best thing that could happen to Madagascar would be the practical extension of the Queen's jurisdiction over all the island, for, under her, Eastern Madagascar has greatly prospered. Why cannot the people be left alone to work out their own civilization and English and French trade side by side in amity ? As might be expected, the plot is attributed to the "machinations" of the English missionaries.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 on board the ship Magnificent. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch for friends from shore will leave Apollo-bunder at 7 p.m. precisely.

EXTENSION OF RAILWAY FROM PALI TO GODHRA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE extension of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to Godhra has just been completed, and in a few days, probably, the new line will be opened for general traffic. It has already been surveyed by Government officials, and on Tuesday Mr. Duxbury, the Traffic Manager, went over it, and found everything in order for immediate traffic. The survey of the line was sanctioned in 1876, but the contract was not given until the 7th April last, so that the construction occupied only about nine months. The crossing of the river Mhye was the great difficulty in the way of Mr. O'Connell, the engineer under whose supervision the work was carried out. Beyond bridging the river and making a very deep cutting on the Pali side of the Mhye, little trouble was experienced. At present the rails across the river are laid upon a temporary bridge very ingeniously constructed by Mr. O'Connell. The line is thrown over piers composed of gunny-bags filled with gravel and banked up with stones and pebbles taken from the dry bed of the river. This simple and inexpensive bridge admirably answers the purpose for which it was designed, and although a large number of trains heavily laden with material have passed over it, it remains unshaken. When the question of the crossing of the Mhye came to be considered, alternative plans, with estimates, were submitted. One scheme provided for the crossing of the river at a height of ten feet above the highest flood that had ever been recorded, the bridge to consist of 22 spans of 100 feet or brick piers, the average height of the piers being about 70 feet. The cost of a bridge such as this was estimated at nearly eight lakhs. The other plan, and the one which has been adopted, was for a bridge of sixty-two 30-feet spans of plate girders built into masonry designed to be submerged in ordinary seasons for about a fortnight in a monsoon. Girder openings offer less obstruction than arches and can be quickly put in, and these are the reasons why girders are adopted. The ends of the girders will be built into the piers and secured by holding-down bolts. The only drawback to this design is the steep gradient on the approaches, but means have been taken to counteract this. The estimate for the line and works, with the low level bridge, was between eleven and twelve lakhs. The traffic of the country is generally suspended during the heavy monsoon floods, so that a low level bridge will no doubt be found to meet every requirement. Except at the Pali crossing of the Mhye the line follows the road site, so that no great outlay for new land has been necessary. There are two small stations between Pali and Godhra, and at the latter place, the terminus, a very large traffic has been provided for, and there are a number of sidings and buildings. Godhra was formerly a very difficult place to reach. I visited the town some eighteen months ago, and retain a lively recollection of the difficulty and inconvenience encountered in a journey some 18 miles in length. The traveller had sometimes to wait for hours under a blazing sun before he could be ferried across the river, and then he had to endure hours of discomfort in a rough bullock-cart. But that will all be changed now ; and when the Traffic Manager kindly allowed me to accompany him over the line on Tuesday, I journeyed with much comfort.

The new line will be of great importance to the people and the trade of the district, as well as to Government and the B. B. and C. I. Company. It is calculated that the extension will effect an average saving of Rs. 3 per ton in carriage. The average rate per ton for the 18 miles has, I believe, been about Rs. 5, but the carriage by the railway company will amount to about Rs. 1-8. Mr. T. Little, the Executive Engineer, Kaira district and Panch Mahals, has for some years strongly advocated the extension. In a very able and valuable letter upon the subject, he pointed out that when the Dakor branch was constructed there was a sudden increase in the traffic to and from Godhra ; and this induced the Pali, and subsequently the Godhra, projects. Shortly after the acquisition of the district from His Highness Scindia, some fifteen years ago, almost the entire carrying trade for every commodity except timber was possessed by the Bhatunchees, a class of professional carriers, who made their own arrangements for security and protection, and who charged at that time rates which varied from six to eight annas per ton per mile, the absence of roads, the wild and insecure nature of the country, and the number of petty imposts levied conducing to this monopoly. But now there are excellent metalled and unmetalled roads, and the whole district is, comparatively speaking, easy of access ; the country has become settled, and the imposts have been considerably moderated. These changes brought about keen competition for the carrying traffic and rates decreased by more than 100 per cent., and now the railway will further decrease them. Not that the extension will ruin the carriers. It will simply send them further in the direction of Rutlam, and instead of bringing goods to Pali they will bring them to Godhra. Merchants in a small way have long travelled in companies from Rutlam to Pali, their pack-bullocks being chiefly laden with salt for the return journey. The chief products of the Panch Mahals, Baria, Sunth, Lunawara, &c., are timber, grain, oil, oil-seeds, and grain and ghee are produced in great quantities in the Johad and Jalod talukas. There is at Godhra a large empty building formerly used as an oil factory, and now that the town is connected with the railway, some speculator may, perchance, see his way to resuscitating the defunct industry. One great advantage of which this extension will be productive will be that by decreasing cost, it will enable sellers further up the country to compete in the Guzerat markets on more favourable terms than they have hitherto done, carriage being a very important matter to them when the articles they have for sale are all bulky and heavy. Large quantities of grain are grown in the Godhra district, and there is every reason to believe that the trade in this grain will increase to a very great extent. It is generally acknowledged as a fact that the railway causes a rapid spread of cultivation in the country through which it runs, so that we may expect before long to hear of the disappearance of a good deal of the jungle on each side of the Godhra line. Mr. Little, who is perfectly acquainted with the district, is of opinion that if an improved and more intelligent class of agriculturists, such as the Kunbi, could be persuaded to emigrate to the Panch Mahals, much of the land now lying waste would be brought under cultivation. The soil in many places appears to be particularly good, and in some parts two crops are obtained every year without irrigation, and with the aid of very little manure. The Bheels do very little more than scratch the ground, and "trust in Providence" for the rest. Labour is cheap, and now that transport is cheap, too, the prosperity of the district must be materially increased.

An idea of the [illegible]ous traffic carried on between Godhra and Pali may be gained from the calculations of the station-master at the former place, who believes that some sixty wagons per day will be required for the next three months to convey goods over the new line. Captain Oldham, who reported on the project a few years since, estimated the probable traffic earnings at about Rs. 45,000 per annum, but in all likelihood they will greatly exceed this sum. He also considered that the net revenue would probably yield a return of a little over 4 per cent. on the estimated capital expenditure of 11¼ lakhs the first year, and more as traffic developed. Godhra, with so many roads opened to it throughout the year, is in a very favourable position for a terminal station, and can command a great portion of the traffic from tracts aggregating more than 3,000 square miles with a population of nearly half a million. The Government of India have for the present decided that Godhra is to be the limit of the extension, but perhaps before many years have passed away the line may be extended to Rutlam and Cawnpore. There is at present considerable cart traffic between Godhra and Baroda, and no doubt this will in future adopt the railway route. The railway company will charge only half the rate charged by the carriers to Baroda, and they must therefore in time gain most of this carrying trade. The heavy cost of carriage has hitherto prevented the trade in firewood reaching large proportions, but the extension is pretty sure to open up a large trade in this article with Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Broach. The jungle in the Panch Mahals is so dense and vast that great quantities of wood might be cut and sold without in any way impoverishing the country. Much tobacco is carried from Nariad to the Panch Mahals and the country beyond, and this traffic will, in all probability, be taken up by the Godhra branch. About 3,000 tons of tobacco are annually carried from Nariad. The Bheels being a conservative race, may not for some time fully avail themselves of the advantages which the railway offers to travellers, but there is almost certain to be a considerable passenger traffic from Godhra, Dohad, Lunawara, Sunth, and Baria. Having enumerated so many direct advantages of this new line of railway, I will indicate one or two advantages of an indirect nature. In the first place the people will, as Mr. Little pointed out a long time ago, be greatly benefited by obtaining a good and cheap outlet for their produce, and they will also be in a position to establish commerce with markets which were not formerly open to them, and dispose of their timber, grain, oil, and other agricultural produce. Then the Government will gain much by this new line. If more land is cultivated more revenue will be collected, and Government will reap advantage from every ton of wood sold from the jungle. And here I may briefly touch upon one other subject of interest in regard to this Godhra extension. It has reference to the transit duties and valava exacted by petty thakurs on the traffic which up to now has taken the railway at Pali, but which will in future take the rail at Godhra. In July last Mr. Little submitted to Government a very able letter dealing with this matter, and for this letter he was thanked by Government. Mr. Little observed that if comparison were made with similar duties in Rutlam and Central India, the duties would all, with the exception of those of Chota Udepur, be found decidedly moderate. He thought also that the local transit duty concessions and road improvements would be likely to lead to some increase in traffic, but as the modifications mainly concerned the States themselves, it was not necessary to press for reforms, though advice in this direction was desirable, especially as regards Chota Udepur. He thought that a road from Dakor to Modasa should be constructed as soon as possible in order to complete a system of alternative routes which would enable Government to maintain a practical control over transit duties and to minimize their effect. Mr. Little pointed out, too, that owing to the new railway facilities, and for other reasons, modifications in export duties were desirable, and Chiefs should be encouraged to amend their schedules with a view to the increase of production, especially in regard to agricultural produce.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE arrived in Bombay by special train yesterday afternoon, having left his capital, Trevandrum, on the 26th ult., on a tour to Madras, Bombay, Benares, and Calcutta. Leaving Madras on the 4th inst., the special train conveying the Maharaja arrived at Poona from Raichore at 8 a. m. on Tuesday last ; and leaving Poona at 10-30 a. m. yesterday, reached Bombay at 5-25 p. m.

At the new Boree-bunder station of the G. I. P. Railway, a large number of native gentlemen had assembled to greet His Highness on his arrival here. Several members of the reception committee appointed at the meeting held at Madhav Baug on the 31st ult. were also present. Sir T. Madhav Rao, the Dewan at Baroda, who was formerly Dewan to the Maharaja, had specially come to Bombay, with his sons and others, to meet His Highness ; and they were early in attendance at the railway station. Major Ketchan, Commanding the Nair Brigade of the Maharaja's army, and Surgeon-Major Houston, Durbar Physician, who had preceded the Maharaja to Bombay, were also at the station awaiting the arrival of the special train. Mr. Conder, Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Mr. Keily, his Deputy, Mr. Middleton, Traffic Superintendent, and Major Wise, Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police, were busy in their respective capacities in satisfying themselves that the arrangements at the station had been properly made for the arrival of the Maharaja's train. No attempt at decorating the station for the occasion had been made either by the railway officials or the reception committee. The inevitable crimson cloth had been laid on the ground on a portion of the arrival platform, and about a hundred chairs had been placed diagonally on both sides of it for the accommodation of the gentlemen who were present. A Government House carriage, with four horses and out-riders, was drawn up in the carriage-way of the arrival platform on the east side of the station, having in its rear several other carriages for the Maharaja's party. Further on, skirting the public road on the east side, were drawn up a guard of honour, consisting of a complete company of the 8th Regiment N. I., with band and colours, under the command of Major Morris, and an escort of the 2nd Light Cavalry, which latter was to accompany the Maharaja to his residence at the Tardeo, bungalow of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I. Among Bombay citizens who were present at the station were observed General Hewett, Messrs. Vithalrao Venayek Sanglikur, Raghunath N. Khote, M. A. Rogay. Shantaram Narayen, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Manockjee Pestonjee Tuback, Dinanath Raghunath Khote, Luckhmidas Khemjee, Cursondas Vullubdas, Janardhun Gopal Mentray, Hurrichand Sadashow, K. C. Balaikur, Chibildas Lulloobhoy, Venayek Wasudeo, Nana Morojee, Nana Moroba, Nanabhoy Haridas, Hajee Cummoo Sulleman, Sadashew Nana, Dyal Ruttonsey, Dr. Succaram Arjoon, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Wasudeo, Sewlal Motilal, Hunmuntram Petti, Punnalal Poonumchand, Javerilal Umiashanker, Dhurumsey Soonderdas Mooljee, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, &c.

The special train steamed into the station 5-25 p. m., and the Maharaja, as he stepped out of his saloon carriage, was received by a Government deputation consisting of the Hon'ble J. Peile, C. S. I., Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. Aston, Under-Secretary, and Rao Bahadoor Shunker Pandurang Pandit, Oriental Translator to Government. His Highness was dressed in a superb brocade coat and trowsers, a white turban, resplendent with clusters of pearls and emeralds, surmounted with white plumes, and wore shoes decked with gold spangles. Among His Highness's party were Mr. Hannyngton, the Resident, Mrs. Hannyngton, the Hon'ble V. Ramiengar, C. S. I., the Dewan, and Sree Meelancunden Thumby, the Maharaja's son, about fifteen years of age, whose turban was likewise decorated with emeralds and surmounted with white plumes. After an interchange of civilities, the Maharaja was escorted by the Government deputation to the carriage waiting for him, and drove away with Mr. Aston, Mr. Hannyngton, and Major Ketchan. In the next carriage were Sir T. Madhav Rao, Mr. Pandit, the Hon'ble V. Ramiengar, and the Maharaja's son. A palanquin, closely covered on all sides, was then brought to the door of one of the railway carriages, and the Rance, shrouded from vulgar gaze by a temporary screen, entered it, and immediately afterwards left the station. The Maharaja leaves Bombay by special train on Saturday morning next.

Shortly after six o'clock a large number of gentlemen, representing every section of the native community, assembled at the bungalow in which His Highness is residing and presented to the Maharaja an address of welcome. (The address has already appeared in our columns). It was read by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, who had been requested by the committee of reception to undertake the task.

His Highness, who was seated upon a very handsome couch, and was magnificently dressed, replied as follows :—

Gentlemen,—It is a source of great gratification to me on the occasion of this my first visit to this great city, to find myself welcomed by so many of her influential and enlightened representatives. I feel myself adequately thank you for this great and unexpected honour. You very properly call attention to the results of British rule as evidenced by this great seat of commerce, wealth, and intelligence. It is impossible for even a casual observer not to note them. England, under God, has a noble mission to perform in India, and nobly is she fulfilling her part. But no Government can effectually help the people, if the people do not also help themselves. It is therefore the bounden duty of every educated native to loyally help the Government, according to his means and opportunities, in promoting good government. I am bold to say that no Government can at the present moment excel the present Government of India in its endeavours to promote peaceful progress, to encourage indigenous industry, to develope local resources, and to foster and advance self-government ; and no native, whether prince or peasant, can deserve well of his fellow-creatures who does not appreciate and join in promoting this good work, and help in realizing the great object for which all Governments exist—namely, the happiness of the people. I thank you again, gentlemen, for the kind manner in which you speak of the Travancore Government and of myself personally, and for the hearty welcome you have given me, the recollection of which, I trust, will never fade from my memory.

Mr. Sivantarum Narayen and Mr. Bapoojee Bhaskerjee then introduced to His Highness several of the leading natives of Bombay : after which garlands, &c., were distributed. Among those present on the occasion were :—Messrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.S.I., Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Khan Bahadur, Surgeon Sheik Cassim, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Khan Bahadur Behramjee Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Messrs, Budrodeen Tyabjee, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Joomabhoy Laljee, F. R. Vicajee, G. S. Mankar, N. R. Motabhoy, Thakurdas Atmaram, Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, Limjee Nowrojee Banajee, Framjee Nowrojee Banajee, Muncooklal M. Munshi, Muljee Bhowanidas, Bomonjee Pirozshaw, Anundrao Bhasker Soonderjee, Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, Dinshaw Jamsetjee Paruk, Virjeevundas Madhowdas, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Shewshunker Govindram, Shamrao Pandurang, Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Pandurang Bulibhadra, and Narrotumdas Madhowdas.

THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE AT POONA.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE arrived at Poona on Tuesday by special train. Amongst the European gentlemen on the platform Mr. W. Newnham, the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, Mr. E. P. Robertson, the Commissioner, Dr. Houston, Surgeon to His Highness, Major Kitchen, Commanding H. H. Body Guard, Major Wise, the Superintendent of the Railway Police, Captain Phillips, B. V. R., and Mr. C. W. Richardson, the City Magistrate. There was a large number of the leading members of the Native community also present on the platform to receive His Highness. His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore was received by Mr. Newnham, the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, who introduced the European officials and several of the native gentlemen present, to His Highness, after which Mr. Newnham led His Highness up to his carriage-and-four, when the Guard of Honor of H. M.'s 16th Regiment N. I. under a native officer saluted His Highness, who, accompanied by Mr. Newnham and Mr. Hanington, and followed by a body of Sowars, left for Gunnesh Khind.

The arrangements made at Gunesh Khind for the reception of the Maharajah were excellent. Rao Saheb Bhasker Row Balcrishna, who arrived from Bombay, and Messrs. Ludda Ebraim & Co., the well known merchants of Poona, carried out the necessary arrangements most satisfactorily. The bungalow, commonly known as the Commander-in-Chief's was decorated with flags, the main entrance gate in particular being very prettily done up.

AT THE HEERABAGH.

Punctually at six o'clock His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore arrived at the Heerabagh, or rather the Poona City Town Hall, which was thickly crowded. There were a few European gentlemen present including Dr. Houston and Major Ketcher, and a fair sprinkling of the leading members of the Parsee and Mahomedan communities. The road leading to Heerabagh from the Police Chowky was decorated with flags and bunting, strings of which were supported by plantain trees. At the main entrance gate were the words "Long live the Maharajah of Travancore." The Hall was richly furnished, and His Highness was accommodated with a seat on a raised dais, on the right of which, a little lower down, was the Maharajah's Dewan. The preliminaries being over, Mr. Sitaram Hari Chiplonkar, one of the Secretaries to the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha read a long address welcoming the Maharajah to Poona. The Sabhas address said :—"It is not for us on such an occasion as this to suggest any reforms in native administration to a liberal ruler, who like your Highness feels that power exists in his hands as a trust for the well-being of his subjects, and who fully recognises the importance of his duty to train the people to co-operate with him in the work of administration. Your Highness is one of the few Princes of the present times upon whom the eyes of all the native population of this vast continent are directed, for it is under their auspices and sympathetic management that the people expect the noble efforts of the British Government in the direction of educating the people to habits of self-government to be supplemented."

The Dewan to His Highness then read a reply, from which we extract the following passage :—Here in India, the advent of British rule may be considered as the first dawn of light after the long night of our middle ages. It has given peace and prosperity to the whole land such as our remotest forefathers never knew and such as only a strong and just Government can give. It has given us all at once the advantages of Western civilization, which is the gradual outcome of the growth of centuries of thought and learning, moulded by those master minds which have in all ages given a direction to human progress. Placed under these favouring circumstances, it would be censurable were we not to strive to the utmost to revive and cultivate our ancient learning and adapt it to the modern state of Society. Gentlemen in the Sarvajanic Sabha which you represent I recognise one of the most conspicuous centres of such a movement, and I cordially wish it every success. It behoves Native States to help on that movement in their own territories and elsewhere, and for my part I can assure you that that help will be cheerfully rendered to the best of my resources. A verbal address in Sanscrit, and another in Persian followed ; after which the distribution of flowers and *pan supparee* brought the proceedings to a close. The Maharajah left Heerabagh amidst the good wishes and congratulations of the crowd.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for Bombay was held at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing a member of the Corporation in the place of Mr. Winter, resigned. There were present :—Messrs. J. M. Sleater, Ghansham Nilkunt, Shamrow Vithal, Row Nana Moroba, Gokuldass Jugmohundas, Hirjibhoy Hormusji Shroff, F. Mathew, Dr. T. S. Weir, Dr. Pinkerton, Messrs. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Khan Bhadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, H. W. Barrow, R. P. Brunton, E. Freeborn, Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina, Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, Javerilal U. Yajnik, Babajee Kassinathjee, Jehangeer Dossabhoy Framjee, Manekshaw Jehangershaw, Messrs. Bhasker Row Balcristnaji Pitale, Hirjee Dossabhoy Dady and Major A. B. Portman.

Mr. Mathew said.—In the absence of Sir Frank Souter, I have great pleasure in proposing Mr. Geary to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Winter. Mr. Geary has been a member of the Corporation on former occasions, and has served the city well. His independence of action and high intelligence are well known, and I do not think we can make a better appointment than by electing him. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The ubiquitous globe-trotter who, thanks to the great facilities offered now-a-days to travellers, can "put a girdle round about the earth," if not in "forty minutes" in a few months, is subject to frequent disappointments. One has recently complained of having been "disappointed with the Atlantic Ocean," and I have even heard one say that the Taj Mahal by no means realised his expectations. A grievous disappointment of the kind awaits the traveller on the Parsee Towers of Silence. He has been led to expect to have his feelings harrowed by the spectacle of hundreds of vultures fighting in the air for fragments of deceased fireworshippers, and he is shown a flight of stone steps surmounted by a dreary donjon-like building, which he would have taken for a powder magazine, the "obscene birds" being represented by a solitary crow, who is inspecting the trotter with a dissatisfied air, as if disappointed with him. In his disgust he pronounces the whole concern a confounded swindle. Further on he is shown the Malabar Hill Reservoir, which he learns from the daily papers is to be roofed in at a cost of £40,000 to prevent the water being poisoned by particles of deceased Parsees dropped into it by vultures, and utilizing the Hindustani he has acquired on boardship from Forbes' Manual, he asks the astonished buggywalla, "*Burra chiria k

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Do.	FF	do.	„ 10-0 do.
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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take it DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to nemselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.

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DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. DEAR SIR,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. Asa remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country; and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will not be of evanescent. We could multiply instances of [illegible] of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Cholera, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, &c., &c., that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholaric, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera [illegible] have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is deservedly the first from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and to the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate untruth, which can only arise from a wish on the part of the compounder to [illegible] the chemist to prescribe [illegible] and patient alike. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. To His Excellency the Viscount Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the descendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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Musjid „	Junction*†	Shapura	Akola „
Byculla „	Sowda	Mirgani (for	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hulia Gate	Koona
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangi	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergaum
Diswa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Boolgaum
Callian Junc-	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
tion*†	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Titwalla	Singunji	Lanowlee*	Kelner
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Shapoor	Bhoringaee	Pullegaum	Kapri
Atgaum	Hurda	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Kussarah*	Pardhal	Kirkee	Keim
Egutpoorah*	Sewnee	Poonat*¶	Barsee Road*
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Marhch
Ballgaum	Khundi	Goroolee	Unger
Dcolalee B.	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Siding	Etarsee for	Kheirgaum	Packnoy
Nassick Rd*	Hoshungabad	Patus	Sholapur*†
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhond†	Hoodgee
Niphar	Bagra	Borebail	Kurubgam
Lasulgaum	Semri	Decksal and	Doodnch
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for